The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REPUBLICANS SEE PERIL OF DEFEAT

Leaders Prepare to Meet Five Issues Which Will Arise During the Coming Campaign.

INSURGENCY IS NOT NEW.

Every Attempt to Tinker with Tariff Has Caused a Revolt Within the Ranks of the Party.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Paralleling past conditions, the present plight of the Republican party is a cause of genuine alarm to its leaders.

There was a tariff revolt which played its part in the liberal Republican movement of 1872, when Horace Greeley ran for the presidency. The McKinley law of 1890 aroused an anti-high price campaign and resulted in an overwhelming success for the Democratic party. Applying the rule of judging the future by the past, the leaders of the Republican party fear defeat next November, and are preparing to adopt strenuous measures to avert it.

It has become apparent that the issues of the campaign which will begin with the primaries to be held during the spring will be:

1. The cost of living.
2. The tariff.
3. The legislative achievements and omissions of party.
4. Cannonism, unless the speaker announces his withdrawal.
5. Aldrichism.

Blame Tariff for Increases.

The first two issues are inextricably mixed with one another. Whether or not the revision of the Dingley law actually had anything to do with the increase in the prices of necessities may be open to question; but the fact that following the revision such increases have occurred, and that dealers throughout the country, in explaining the higher cost of articles, have laid the blame upon the new law, constitute proof positive to the ordinary citizen that the action of congress has been in the interest of monopolies, and against his own.

In his annual message the president sought to show that the condition which has arisen was due in part to the increase in the output of gold, the growth of population, and the more expensive mode of living of the people which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in the acreage of production.

It is realized by the Republican leaders that if their party is to continue in control in congress, particularly in the house of representatives, a greater unity among the members of the party must be effected and ammunition must be manufactured for use in the campaign.

Plan Outlined by Leaders.

How the first is to be brought about is the question troubling the president and the men in congress. The plan mapped out contemplates:

1. A declaration by Speaker Cannon that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself.
2. Support by all the Republicans of the legislative program of President Taft.
3. Through various investigations and prosecution of the beef trust the establishment of settled economic principles as responsible for the increase in the cost of living.
4. Cessation of the warfare on the insurgents and loyal support at the polls of whoever shall be the nominee of the party.
5. The passage of legislation enacting the vital principles described in the Republican national platform.

Longworth Fires Opening Gun.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, in a carefully prepared speech he delivered some nights ago before a boot and shoe convention, made a strong defense of the Aldrich law and gave his reasons for supporting it. This address served as the opening gun in the impending congressional campaign.

The ruction in the meeting of the new congressional committee Friday night was precipitated, it has since developed, by Representative Hamilton of Michigan.

"Let us be frank with one another," Mr. Hamilton observed. "The tariff and our action thereon will be one of the important issues of the campaign. In view of the sentiment which exists throughout the country, we ought to do something to meet it. There should be a bureau established in the department of commerce and labor for the purpose of gathering facts in reference to the prices paid for commodities at home and abroad and to ascertain the labor element involved. The information so collected should be used as a standard by which to determine the duties that should be imposed."

Committee Stands by Hamilton.

It was this declaration that aroused the ire of Speaker Cannon, with whom Mr. Hamilton never has been on terms of intimate friendship. Orthodox as Mr. Hamilton is in his Republicanism, he is still a protectionist in the sense interpreted by the president. That the committee was struck by the wisdom of his remarks is shown by the decision subsequently reached to have the ablest men in the party make speeches in defense of the Aldrich law for circulation throughout the country.

Men who have served in congress for many years realize that the situation of the Republican party with respect to the Aldrich law is no different from what it has been on the past tariff acts. Such measures generally have precipitated strife in the party. Three Republicans in the house voted against the tariff bill considered in 1859.

The real foundation of the Republican national party was laid in the national convention of 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln. At the first regular session of the Thirty-seventh congress, which began in December, 1861, two tariff acts were passed. So urgent was the need of more revenue that these measures were passed without objection from the Republicans. The subsequent tariff acts were passed without Republican opposition during the war for the same reason.

"Regulars" Defeated in '66.

The material condition of the United States at the close of the war was deplorable. In order that trade and manufactures might be

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SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1910.

THE WEATHER—

FORECAST—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature, moderate northwest winds becoming variable.

Sunrise, 7:11; sunset, 4:55.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Temperature, max. 31, min. 22, mean 26, normal for the day 23. Excess since Jan. 1, 21.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Excess since Jan. 1, 1.30 inches.

Wind, S. W., max. 24 miles an hour, at 10:08 p. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 74%, 7 p. m. 64%.

Barometer, sea level, 7 a. m. 29.66, 7 p. m. 29.96.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Cold weather will not visit the eastern half of the United States during the next three days. This prediction was made tonight by the weather bureau. Further it was announced that the disturbance, which is now approaching the Pacific coast, will advance to the Rockies by Tuesday morning, will occupy Tuesday and Wednesday in making its way across the plains and central valley states, and reach the Atlantic seaboard about Thursday. It will be preceded by rising temperature and rain in the southern and snow or rain in the northern states. Colder weather will reach the plains and central valley states about Wednesday and the Atlantic states on Thursday or Friday.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 100.

EDITORIAL—PAGE 8.

In Finance and Industry.
The President and Law Breakers.
Amending the City Election Laws.
Doomed Tons of Literature.
Griddle Cakes in Europe.
Women and the Price of Stockings.

WASHINGTON.

Republican leaders, warned by former experiences of revolt and defeat following tariff revisions, plan to prevent repetition of history. Page 1.
Plan for immense outer harbor at Chicago to be built by government under consideration by congress and war department. Page 4.
Hamilton goads Cannon to wrath by reference to manner in which Lorimer was elected. Page 4.

COST OF LIVING.

Search for "where the money goes" shows that clothing prices have increased with those of other necessaries. Page 1.
National Anti-Food Trust league, with membership of 3,000,000 and gaining thousands every day, issues platform telling how it will fight for lower prices of food. Page 2.
Economist says prices will go still higher. Page 2.

LOCAL.

District Attorney Sims studies three forms of indictment to be sought in "beef trust" prosecution. Page 1.
Police trace dynamite plot in explosion of Lake Shore cars. Page 1.
Gambling raid made at saloon said to be owned by Ald. Bauler. Page 1.
Paul Redieske forced out as deputy commissioner of public works by Ald. Merriam, according to city hall report. Page 3.
West park board quietly makes salary raise amounting to $7,640. Page 3.
Wayman prepares new graft evidence to present to grand jury. Page 3.
Police denied in first test of the 3 a. m. special bar law. Page 3.
Mayor preparing a message on city bond issue. Page 2.
Burglar who caused arrest of artist as "fence" for stolen goods says he sold plunder to others. Page 7.
More railroads investigate real estate deals as result of Western Indiana disclosures. Page 7.
Peddlers decide to ask injunction against ordinance stopping crying of wares. Page 9.
Chicago Irishmen rush to aid of patriot in poorhouse. Page 9.
Churches blamed for permitting saloons to exist. Page 10.
Chicago Paulists begin celebration of jubilee today. Page 10.
Pharisees lashed in sermon. Page 10.
Dr. A. K. Rutkauskas awaits call to Waterbury, Conn., to aid girl accused of murder. Page 11.

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Prof. Dorsey on Roumania.
Woman and Her Work.
Book reviews.

FOREIGN.

French floods fast assuming proportions of national disaster. Page 1.
British elections now appear to be a tie; house of commons evenly divided. Page 5.
Nephew of Cardinal Rampolla charged with forging uncle's signature. Page 5.
First skirmish in decisive Nicaraguan battle fought at La Libertad. Page 5.

DOMESTIC.

Government seeking out means of increasing value of the farm. Page 11.
State legislators, after seeing home folks during recess, decide it is time to hasten work. Page 12.
New York women smoke $500,000 worth of cigarets in one year; habit growing. Page 12.
Ezra Kendall, widely known comedian, dies at sanitarium in Indiana after long illness. Page 12.
Railroad expert urges better education of workers as means of increasing their efficiency. Page 14.
Fishing smack rescues fifteen from doomed schooner. Page 14.

LABOR.

Negotiations opening today in wage dispute involve 125,000 trainmen and seventy-four railroads. Page 9.
Miners' convention at Indianapolis confronted by question of wage increase demand this week. Page 9.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Commercial. Page 13.
Financial. Page 13.

SPORTING—PAGE 12.

Over 100 fighters stopped by John L. Sullivan in his ring tour.
Milwaukee skaters carry off three championships in contest at Garfield park.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived.	Port.
ATHINAI	New York.
CAMPANIA	New York.
CEDRIC	Gibraltar.
HESPERIAN	Halifax.
LA TOURAINE	New York.
NEBRASKAN	San Francisco.
REDITALIA	New York.
SAN GIORGIO	New York.
ST. LOUIS	Plymouth.
Sailed.	Port.
AMERIKA	Southampton.
CALIFORNIA	New York.
LAURENTIC	Queenstown.
PANNONIA	Gibraltar.
UMBRIA	Queenstown.

WIRELESS REPORTS.

G. KURFURST...Out 1,060 miles...Due at New York Wed. a. m.
LUSITANIA ...Out 200 miles...Due at Queenstown Mon. a m.
MINNEAPOLIS...Out 750 miles...Due at New York Tues. a. m.

PRIMES HIS GUNS FOR 'BEEF TRUST'

District Attorney Sims Decides on Three Forms of Indictment Government Will Seek.

PACKERS BACK IN CITY.

Heads of Big Houses and Attorneys Return from East Before Federal Grand Jury Convenes.

On the eve of the government's actual attack on the "beef trust" District Attorney Edwin W. Sims spent yesterday considering the forms of indictments he will seek against individuals and corporations pointed out in the evidence on hand.

That he might be prepared for any emergency, Mr. Sims decided on three forms of indictment, to cover every phase of the evidence to be submitted to the grand jury which is to be impaneled today. Three stenographers worked all the afternoon getting in shape the charges and the legal points involved.

Mr. Sims discussed the cases at length with his chief assistant, James H. Wilkerson; with Robert W. Childs, the grand jury expert of the district attorney's office; and with William R. Medaris, specially detailed on the beef inquiry by the department of justice at Washington.

Nearly thirty subpoenaes for witnesses to appear before the grand jury were prepared in the morning. Most of these writs are for employes of the National Packing company, which is aimed at in particular by the government, and those of prime importance will be served this morning by deputies in the office of United States Marshal Luman T. Hoy.

Three Forms of Indictment.

There are three forms of indictment which may be used by the government if the grand jury finds the evidence gathered by Mr. Sims and his special agents to be as strong as the statements of Attorney General Wickersham would seem to indicate.

They are:

Indictment of the packers as individuals.

Indictment of the individual packers collectively, on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

Indictment of the National Packing company as a corporation, and also, perhaps, of one or all of the three corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co.—officers and directors of which are the official and financial sponsors for the business operated by the National.

Indictment under the first of these three forms is considered the least likely to be attempted, because of the difficulty in showing a court and jury the actual individual intent of one packer to violate the law. Should it be disclosed who was the originator of the alleged scheme to violate the law, it is said, that originator could be handled specially. The conspiracy charge and a charge against the packing companies themselves are held to be most logical.

Aimed at Individuals Before.

In the first attempt at criminal prosecution of the packers—the one that ended with Judge Humphrey's immunity decision, issued because the packers made statements to Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield in his investigation of 1904-1905—individual packers and corporations were named in the same conspiracy indictments. In order, however, that every loophole of escape may be covered, the government proposes to be ready for any legal emergency.

By the evidence gathered by the special agents who have been working under Mr. Sims' directions within the last year and more, the government expects to disclose to the grand jury that there was a general agreement and understanding concerning prices of meats, regulated through the medium of the National Packing company, in the shipment and sale of meats to cities in every state in the union.

Competition Only a Sham?

Although the packers may conduct their business with a show of competition, it is said the government will seek to prove that by means of a conspiracy there was a general combination that eliminated price rivalry and forced the dealers to pay uniform figures that were maintained through the medium of the National Packing company.

Special Assistant Attorney General Wade E. Ellis, acting for Mr. Wickersham in the packers' cases, has not arrived in Chicago and may not come until the investigation is well under way.

Benjamin Davis, an assistant district attorney who was attached to the district attorney's office in connection with the original beef investigations because of the knowledge of the five stock business in the southwest, was in Mr. Sims' office in the afternoon. Whether he has any connection with the present investigation neither Mr. Sims nor Mr. Davis would say.

Packers Flock Back to City.

Chicago packers and their attorneys, who have been in Washington and New York for a week, returned to the city during the day to be on hand when the investigation begun by the department of justice opens. Most of them arrived in the morning and went to their homes to get a rest before the fight opens.

The packers and attorneys professed they had no intimation of a blow from the district attorney's office at this time. They were as insistent in declaring they had no idea what direction the federal inquiry would take.

On the same day that the attorneys for Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. returned, Attorney Ralph Crews, who is the head of the legal department of the packing concern under fire, the National, left Chicago to be gone three or four days.

At the attorney's residence in Riverside it was said he had gone out of town and would not return for several days. No information was forthcoming as to his destination or the object of his trip.

Attorney Crews, it has been said, may be summoned by the government as a witness to tell what he knows about the incorporation of the National Packing company and its methods of doing business. Assurances were given that he would return in case he should be asked by the government to testify.

Armour Has Nothing to Add.

J. Ogden Armour spent part of the day at his residence on the south side and later went to his Lake Forest place. He refused to make any statement with regard to possibilities of federal suits or grand jury investigation of the National Packing company.

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

ALD. BAULER'S GAME RAIDED?

Woman Says He Owns Saloon Where Police Arrest 21.

JUST POLITICS, HIS REPLY.

Colleague in Council Blamed by Him for Activity.

A letter signed Mrs. M. Peterson, charging Ald. Herman J. Bauler with operating a gambling place in the Kiowa saloon, Clybourn avenue and Blackhawk street, was received by THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

The writer also said the saloon belonged to Bauler, and was raided Saturday night while a game was in progress; that the alderman gave bonds for the arrested inmates at the Hudson avenue police station where the raiders took the players—her husband among the number.

Policemen at the Hudson avenue station confirmed the raid report, but denied that the aldermen had given bonds for the players. It was asserted they were taken to the Chicago avenue station. There it was said the players gave bond at Hudson avenue. Ald. Bauler settled the dispute and relieved the explaining policemen of further embarrassment by saying that he did give bonds for the players at the Hudson avenue station because they were "boys of his organization."

The alderman further stated that the raid was a direct attack on him of a political nature; that it was the first shot in a campaign in which he intended to get the "hide" of his Republican colleague, Ald. B. F. Clettenberg; and that the letter received by THE TRIBUNE was made out of "whole cloth," and was written at the instance of Ald. Clettenberg's friends.

Ald. Clettenberg laughed at the charge, denied its truth in all respects, and said Bauler had been "getting his hide" for a long time.

Woman's Letter of Accusation.

The letter signed by "Mrs. Peterson" follows:

I want to let you know that my husband was arrested Saturday night in Ald. Bauler's Kiowa saloon, Clybourn and Blackhawk street, with sixteen other gamblers for gambling after losing his week's pay.

I have to take in sewing because he gambles all his pay away every pay day with a lot of others—men and boys in that neighborhood. The saloon keeps open some nights till 3 o'clock in the morning. Ald Bauler unlocks the door himself to the gambling room upstairs.

I wish your paper will help to break up this gambling house, which has been going for four years wide open. Ald. Bauler has bailed out all the people that was arrested at Hudson avenue station last night, and was in the saloon himself when it was pulled. My husband told me that a man lost $1,200 last summer on a wheel there. His saloon is not named after him, but after the bartender. Sometime but Ald. Bauler is there every day and every night and takes the money from the money box. Yours truly,

MRS. M. PETERSON.

At the Hudson avenue station it was said that twenty-one men were taken in the raid and brought to the station. John Mellis was booked as the keeper. Policemen Jackson, Germanson, Gilman, Shannon, Walley, and Hobbs made the arrests. The last named is the complainant against the keeper and inmates, who will be arraigned in the Chicago avenue police court today.

All Politics, Says Bauler.

"The raid was made as a ward fight against me, and politics is at the bottom of it," Ald. Bauler said. "Policeman Jackson of the Hudson avenue station is a brother-in-law of Clettenberg. Inspector O'Brien, who ordered the raid, is in it, too. They jumped on to a friend of mine because I used to be interested in the place.

"No, I don't own the saloon or have anything to do with the game; that's just a put up job of Clettenberg's. He knows I'm after him and working to make P. J. Sullivan, state representative, the alderman in his place.

"Yes, I gave bonds for the boys, but I wasn't here at the time the raid was made; they called me from the house. Why, all the boys they arrested were friends of mine and belonged to our ward organization. They were just shooting craps a little, and a nephew of O'Brien came into the saloon and got them to start the game; then they were pinched. But Jackson is the man that worked the thing up. They do anything he says over at the Hudson Avenue station."

According to the city directory, Hermann Schneider is the owner of the saloon, but the telephone in the place is in Ald. Bauler's name.

Says Bauler Was in Saloon.

"Ald. Bauler can say the raid was the result of politics if he wants to," Inspector O'Brien said last evening. "If it was, the same sort of politics will cause raids to be made everywhere I learn there is any gambling being carried on. Ald. Bauler, my men tell me, was in the saloon when the raid was made.

"It was not my nephew, but Policeman Linley Hobbs who was in the game. We had to have a man in there to get the place. We have had a number of complaints of gambling there, but the way into the rooms is through such a maze of doors that the 'lookouts' always were able to give an alarm and the players got away.

"If the alderman believes we will not raid any other gambling places, I will say that he may have $1 for each place he will tell me about where a game is running that we will let alone."

TAGGART MAY NOT LOSE SIGHT.

Shot Missed Vital Spot of Right Eye by Thirty-second Part of an Inch.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—The possibility of saving the sight of the right eye of Thomas Taggart, who was hit by a charge of bird shot while hunting in Mississippi Friday, was established today after an X ray examination here proved there were no wounds in the vital parts of the eye. A shot lodged within a thirty-second part of an inch of the vital part. This shot is now close to the bridge of the nose, and it is believed it can be removed with little difficulty.

REFUSE A GIFT OF $1,000,000.

Jewish Charitable Institutions Decline to Comply with Condition That They Join in One Body.

New York, Jan. 23.—A gift of $1,000,000 has been refused by the six leading Jewish charitable institutions of New York city. The conditions of the gift, which formed a part of the will of the late Lewis A. Heinsheimer, a partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., stipulated that the beneficiaries form a federation for collection and distribution of funds. They refused to consolidate.

FLOOD IN FRANCE NATIONAL MENACE

Hundreds Are Homeless and Waters Continue to Rise; Torrent Sweeping Down Toward Paris.

HOUSES SINK INTO MUD.

Utilities Damaged; Buildings Inundated; Beautiful Bridges Threatened; Officials at Their Wits' End.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The floods tonight exceeded all records and are fast assuming the proportions of a national disaster. In the north, east, and west hundreds are homeless. Although it is impossible at present to estimate the damage, it will be tremendous.

The rise in the waters continued all today. At Paris the Seine, which registered 6.48 metres yesterday, had reached 7.40 at noon. The normal height of the river at this season is 2.48. The torrent almost touched the arches of the beautiful bridges, threatening them with destruction. The Pont des Arts and the Pont de l'Alma are in momentary danger and are guarded by the police. The Seine is twenty-five feet above normal.

The cold weather yesterday led to the hope of abatement of the floods, but this morning a heavy snow set in, turning to rain, which still is falling. This aggravated the situation and caused great suffering to the victims.

Flood Sweeping Toward Paris.

A dispatch from Chalons sur Marne says a huge volume of water is sweeping toward Paris. M. Lepine, prefect of Paris, after a tour of inspection, took a grave view of the situation.

"The weather bureau," he said, "forecasts a further rise of 80 centimetres tonight. I do not know what to do in the face of this situation."

One of the water mains, serving five of the most populous arrondissements in the south and west of the city, burst tonight and these districts are without water. It is feared the city will be in a like condition soon, as the flood is invading the pumping stations. The compressed air factory, which supplies the elevators in Paris, has shut down.

Sewers Threaten to Overflow.

One of the great engines which pump the sewage in the eastern section of Paris broke down on account of the flood and the sewers threaten to overflow the streets. Several quarters are without electric light and all trolley lines to eastern suburbs are out of commission.

The officials of the prefecture are busy providing for the homeless, but are finding great difficulty in obtaining shelter. Several streets on the river sides of Passy and Auteuil are uninhabitable. Many residents vacated their quarters yesterday and about 200 more vacated today. Several houses have sunk in the mud and water, and on the boulevard of St. Germain a house under construction is tottering and threatening to fall on the chamber of deputies.

There is a big hole outside of the foreign office, and the main gaspipe in the adjoining street has broken. The Invalides railroad station is partly inundated, while the cellars of the Palais d'Orsay hotel are flooded. The basement of the Louvre museum is invaded and the military storehouse flooded.

Aviation Ground Under Water.

The situation in the outskirts is worse than within the city proper. The prefect of the Seine department made an urgent request to the government tonight for funds. At Ile Saint Denis, Ivry, Vitry, Maisons-Lafitte, Argenteuil, and Poissy all lower quarters are inundated. The aviation ground at Juvisy is under water. At Altortville the dam burst, overwhelming 200 houses, the people being forced to fly.

There are signs of improvement in Loire, Rhone, Marne, Vonne, the upper reaches of the Seine and Aube, but the Saone and Doubs valley is one huge lake ten miles broad. Of six villages the roofs alone show above the water. A snowstorm has just set in.

Most of the bakers of the troops are making bread, as few of the great bakehouses have escaped destruction. The whole champagne region is in a critical position. Vitry le François, in the department of Marne, stands isolated in a lake a mile or two wide. All the country between Arrigny and Larzicourt is under water.

6 HURT IN CRASH OF CARS; 2 ARE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

Motorman Cut in Face and Woman May Be Internally Injured in Collision at 47th St. and Center Ave.

Six persons were injured last night as the result of a collision between two street cars at Center avenue and Forty-seventh street. Two were taken to the Englewood hospital, one of whom is said to have been seriously hurt.

Those taken to the hospital are:

MURPHY, MISS MARY, 1813 East Forty-seventh street; suffering from shock and possibly internally injured.

PETERSEN, J. C., motorman; cut about face and bruised; taken home after being treated.

The accident was the result of a west bound car striking an east bound car. Broken glass scattered among the passengers and was the cause of most of the injuries.

There is a switch at this point, and it is believed that a mistake was made in switching the cars.

COMET HAS STRANGE FEATURES

Flagstaff Observations Show That New "Wanderer" Differs in Many Respects from Previous Ones.

Flagstaff, Ariz., Jan. 23.—An analysis of photographic observations made at the observatory here of the newly discovered comet, known to astronomers as "Comet A of 1910," shows that the unheralded "wonderer" differs greatly from most comets.

The usual comet spectrum consists of a bright series of hydrocarbon bands, but the comet now visible shows light hydrocarbon bands with a pair of intensely bright sodium lines.

The striking orange color of the comet head, as observed in various parts of the country, is said to be due to incandescent sodium vapor. The comet closely resembles the great comet of 1882.

SEE BOMB PLOT IN CAR CASE

Other Shipments of McClintic-Marshall Destroyed.

LEADER ONCE ARRESTED.

Same Men Believed to Have Blown Up Thirty-eighth Street Bridge.

Police investigation of the dynamite explosion that partially destroyed two carloads of iron girders on a sidetrack of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway at Eighty-ninth street Saturday night has revealed an alleged plot to destroy the property of the McClintic-Marshall Construction company of Pittsburg.

The explosion is said to have been the latest in a series that have damaged the property of this concern in different parts of the country during the last year.

It is said that a gang of hired dynamiters have been following rail shipments made by the McClintic-Marshall company and destroying the property wherever opportunity offered. It is a bridge building concern with headquarters in Pittsburg, and it is said to have been involved in labor troubles for more than a year.

Dynamite Cars Near Hammond, Ind.

Last spring a four car shipment of bridge steel, alleged to have been the property of this company, was dynamited near Hammond, Ind., and it is asserted that similar explosions have been directed against the company's property in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The police say that the leaders of the gang are men who have been known to make their headquarters in a saloon at State street and Hubbard court.

Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler declares that he has known of the existence of the gang for some time, and that on one occasion he caused the arrest of one of its chief members upon suspicion of having been implicated in the attempted dynamiting of a bridge at West Thirty-eighth street and Center avenue and the murder of Jeremiah Lynch, a watchman employed at the bridge.

Other Concerns Have Suffered.

Other bridge building concerns have had costly experiences with the dynamiters, and it is said that their operations are directed against any company that will not submit to the terms of those who are said to employ the dynamiting gang. The American Bridge company and the King Bridge company of Cleveland, O., are among the concerns that are believed to have suffered most heavily.

The methods pursued by the dynamiters in blowing up cars loaded with objectionable steel girders has been shown upon investigation to be the same in every case, and this fact has led the police to conclude that the same gang is doing all the destruction. In the South Chicago case there were two cars loaded with heavy steel girders for bridge building.

Find Dynamite in Girders.

Several sticks of dynamite, estimated to be about fifteen or twenty in number, were placed in the hollow part of one of the girders and the dynamite then was exploded by means of a cap and fuse. The force of the explosion was counted upon to injure the girders to such an extent that they would have to be returned to the steel mills for recasting. In this last case serious damage was done to only two or three of the girders and to one end of the gondola car on which the girders were loaded.

In searching the scene the police found portions of two sticks of dynamite under one of the cars, and a dynamite cap that had not been exploded. There also were several matches lying on the ground near the car. The dynamiters must have worked quickly, for the Lake Shore has a watchman patrolling its property.

CHICAGO GIRL THE CAUSE OF A NAVY YARD SCANDAL?

Attention Paid to Her by Boston Physician Said to Have Led to Attack on Him by Officers.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A Chicago girl, Miss May Hessler, daughter of the late Dr. Hessler, a naval surgeon, is said to have precipitated an episode at the navy yard at Charlestown which has led to the court-martial of Paymaster George Percival Auld and Past Assistant Surgeon Ansey Hamilton Robnett, U. S. N., who assumed that they were acting as her champions.

The charges against them are "disrespect to a superior officer, assumption of authority, falsehood, insult, assault, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The man subjected to the "insult" and "assault" was Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles of Dartmouth street. The incident happened at a dance at the navy yard on Dec. 11. The affair is described by Mr. Cowles thus:

"After my wife and I had been received and made some engagement for the first dance I was crossing the ballroom floor when Paymaster Auld and Dr. Robnett, arm in arm, marched up to me. Auld asked Robnett 'if this is Dr. Cowles?' He said 'Yes.' Then Auld asked me to leave the hall and never show up again. I asked him what he meant, and demanded an explanation. I started to leave the dance when Paymaster Auld struck me from behind."

Dr. Cowles' attentions to Miss Hessler are said to have been disliked by the young men of the navy and to have caused the trouble.

FOOTBALL MAN BOUNCES "JAG."

Sylvan Sommer, U. of C. Freshman, Wins Women's Applause on Elevated Train.

Sylvan Sommer of Mattoon, Ill., a freshman student at the University of Chicago, won the acclaim of a number of women passengers on a South Side elevated train yesterday by ejecting a drunken man.

The student, who belongs to the freshman football squad, seized the man when the train stopped at the La Salle street station of the union loop and hustled him to the platform.

The man was swearing and struggling to free himself, but the college lad would not release him until a policeman took the disturber into custody.

LOEB COMING TO THE U. OF C.

California Professor Refuses to Affirm or Deny Report of New Position.

Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 23.—While Prof. Loeb of the University of California refused today to affirm or deny a report that he has been offered a professorship in the University of Chicago, friends declare that he will leave for the new post at the close of the present semester. He has been head of the department of physiology at the University of California for several years, and made a national reputation through his research work.

CLOTHING SHOWS INCREASE IN COST

Every Man Pays More, if Not in Actual Money, by Being Forced to Accept Inferior, Cheaper Quality.

FARMERS' FRIEND TALKS.

Genoa Man Says Boycott on Meat Will Curtail Production; Packers Have More Ways to Make Profit.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MEAT BOYCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National Anti-Food Trust league, with 3,000,000 members, announces plan of fight to come. Is gaining thousands of members daily.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Central labor body, representing 75,000 men, declares against meat boycott, declaring it will work hardships on laboring man.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Preachers preach sermons indorsing fight on high prices of meat.

CLEVELAND, O.—Boycott shuts off city's supply of meat and resultant shortage acts to keep prices practically stationary.

PITTSBURG, PA.—More workers join movement. Hotels furnish "meatless menus" to patrons.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Five hundred workmen in railroad shops begin boycott similar to that in other cities.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Canadian minister of agriculture declares living is cheaper in England than in Canada or United States.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—President Ripley of Santa Fe railroad says extravagance of women is prime cause of high prices of foodstuffs.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Labor unions plan to make boycott of meat general.

ARTICLE NO. 3.

Who gets the money?

This question cannot be emphasized too strongly. It covers the crucial point. When we find out who gets it we may be able to do something to remedy existing conditions.

We are paying more for clothing than ever before in recent years, but the wool men and the cotton men insist that their margin of profit is, if anything, less than ever before. The manufacturer says he is not getting the money. The wholesale clothier declares he is not getting it. The retailer asserts that it is all he can do to make a living profit. The little tailor on the corner says that times were never so hard with him.

Yet we are paying more for clothing, and the increase is even more than most of us realize, for the prices are deceptive. Instead of charging us more for a suit of clothes the clothier charges the same price, usually, but gives us a poorer article. The prices are standard, but the goods are not. Men get in the habit of paying a certain price for their clothing, and they still pay it, but they do not get the same quality.

Price Stationary; Quality Lower.

The man who paid $20 for a ready made business suit ten years ago pays the same price now, but he now gets for his $20 a suit that sold for $18 then. Consequently, he has no real conception of the increase in price. A little figuring, however, will show him that it is 11 per cent. If he has his clothes made to order the percentage of increase is probably a little higher. He pays $40 for a suit now, just as he did before, but the suit that he buys for $40 now would have cost him only $35 then. Increase, 14 per cent.

There are some clothiers who will not admit this. They assert that they are giving better goods for the same money than ever before. This applies to both men's and women's clothing. But they do not produce the figures to substantiate this claim. So far as this investigation has gone, the figures, when they are given, almost invariably show a considerable increase in the price of goods of the same quality.

Furs Also Show Increase.

Furs have gone up tremendously. These are not necessities, but they are entitled to consideration in discussing the general advance. It costs an ever increasing amount of money to keep warm, whether you rely upon coal, wool, or fur. The manager of a Chicago fur house estimates that the increase has been approximately 100 per cent in the last year, and the increase is even greater when one goes back a few years. He says a woman's thirty inch sealskin coat that could be bought in 1905 for $250 now costs $750. Increase, 200 per cent. Figures that he gives for 1900 and 1910 show the following increase in twenty years:

	Per cent.
Alaska seal	185
Mink	100
Lynx, over	300
Muskrat	110
Russian sable	100
Persian lamb	100
Broadtails	60
Skunk (in five years)	300

It may be well to explain that you often get skunk when you think you are getting something else, which may account for the increased value of this odoriferous animal's pelt.

The tariff bill is given as one explanation for the increase in the price of furs, the increased tariff ranging from 15 to 35 per cent.

Food Prices Chief Worry.

Explanations are numerous and varied, but few of them get deeply into the subject. They merely illuminate little cross sections of it. But they all must be considered. Here are a few of them that affect food prices primarily. Nearly every one who undertakes to discuss the subject at all harks back to food prices, although these really comprise only one item. We seem to be a gastronomic race, giving first thought to what we put into our stomachs.

The food inspection law is given as one reason for increased prices. It is much more severe than ever before, and in consequence, shippers have more cattle condemned. If a shipper has 2 or 3 or any per cent of the live stock he ships to market condemned and destroyed he must get higher prices for the rest in order to get a fair profit on the shipment. The law is a good law, and we all are benefited by it, but it must have a tendency to increase prices. So far as this does in-

grease prices we may be said to be paying the excess for health.

Shipping Condition Affect Prices.

The shipping conditions and regulations for live stock have changed materially, and this also affects prices. Ten years ago the number of cattle to a car was greater, and this made the shipping expense per 100 pounds less. Now the law prohibits such crowding as was practiced then. The law now also requires that live stock shall be taken from the car and watered at least once in every forty-eight hours. In other words, they may not be kept in a car longer than forty-eight hours at a stretch. This adds materially to the shipping expense, and, in the end, the consumer has to pay. Fewer cattle to a car, and more men to handle them. A part of the increase, therefore, fairly may be charged up to humanitarianism.

The farmer finds that it pays him better to ship his corn to Europe or sell it here than it does to feed it to the hogs and then sell the hogs. So fewer hogs are raised for the market, and the price naturally goes up.

Genoa Man Discusses Case.

J. M. Adams of Genoa, Ill., discusses this subject in the following communication which is well worth perusal and consideration:

"Those who attach blame to the trusts and the packers close their eyes to the logic of statistics bearing on foodstuffs. Especially is this true in respect to the price of hog products and provisions.

"In respect to pork, lard, and other hog products, the high price is entirely due to decrease in production.

"Take your own market reports, and they will show that there were more than 6,000,000 hogs short in 1909, compared with 1908. In other words, the farmers produced 6,000,000 less hogs in 1909 than in 1908, a decrease of about 25 per cent, and the market reports for the year 1910, since Jan. 1, show that the shortage of hogs in 1910 will be still greater than in 1909.

"This shortage of hogs is due to the light corn crop in 1908 and the high price of corn and the low price of hogs at that time. The farmers, for purely economic reasons, disposed of their high priced corn rather than lose by feeding it to low priced hogs, and they sold their hogs down to a low point, even to the breeders. The result is a short supply of hogs, with a growing population, which inevitably means higher prices.

Boycott Would Discourage Farmer.

"To lessen consumption now by boycott or by any other abnormal or artificial means, if the result would be to lower prices, would discourage the farmer and result in a further reduction in hog production, and, therefore, would lead to higher prices than ever.

"I am not a farmer, but I believe that it is time that the farmer should make something out of his hard labor and investment. Nothing is better calculated to stop the flow of the people from the farm to the city than to make farming reasonably profitable. Besides, this is a farming country, and the prosperity of the farmer is bound to make itself felt in a stimulating way in all branches of business. In other words, we all will prosper when the farmer prospers and all suffer when he suffers.

"The farmer is the great consumer of machinery, tools, lumber, dress goods, and everything we manufacture, and he, like all others, spends according to his income. If you decrease his buying capacity, you strike right at the root of all prosperity.

Hog Shortage Is General.

"You cannot cure conditions growing out of a shortage in production by boycott. The hog shortage is not confined to the United States. Statistics show a shortage in Europe and in Canada. A boycott might depress prices temporarily, but the rebound would carry prices higher than ever. The only logical cure is increase in production, and the prices we are paying now will induce this increase, while a decline in price would discourage it and ultimately result in a meat famine.

"Indeed, considering the hog shortage, lard and pork are relatively much cheaper now than other foodstuffs. Lard, which is a good substitute for butter, is two-thirds cheaper. Barrel pork now is selling lower than the price of live hogs justifies.

"There may be a trust among the packers, but if there be, it certainly has nothing to do with prevailing prices. The whole thing may be explained by increased production of gold and decreased production of foodstuffs.

Former Butcher Gives Facts.

A former butcher, D. E. Cone, presents some confusing facts and figures. He says the nearest approach to present prices was reached just after the civil war, but at that time the packers made no such perfect and complete use of live stock. Now, when it is the boast of the packer that he uses all of a hog but the squeal, it would seem as if prices ought to be less.

Speaking of conditions then, he says he has gone to the stockyards during those years when meat was high and bought pork tenderloins for 3 or 4 cents a pound. What was not sold at this figure presumably was thrown away. Butchers did not handle tenderloins, Tripe, pickled pigs' feet, liver and heart, etc., were unheard of as food and went into the waste. A market basket would be filled with spareribs for 10 or 15 cents.

Presumably, at that, the packers made money. At present there is no waste at the yards, and much of the animal formerly thrown away now brings the highest price. In spite of this source of added profit prices have risen steadily. Cone asserts that it is a matter of common knowledge that the fore and hind quarters of a steer are sold by the packers for enough to pay the original cost of the animal, plus the cost of preparing.

Then the share going to each of the departments, horns and hoof to the glue department, special parts for canning, etc., are turned over at their actual original cost price, plus cost of handling up to reaching the department. On this total cost the separate department is made to handle and dispose of goods at a profit. This final profit is said to show the small per cent of profit of which the packers talk.

Packers Corner Eggs and Poultry.

It also is stated that there is one packing firm whose practice it is to visit South Water street each afternoon and buy up the available stock of eggs, butter, and poultry for cold storage, but this could not be verified.

The packer is making more perfect use of a hog or a cow than ever before—there is far less waste—and yet he avers that he is not getting the money that we are all spending.

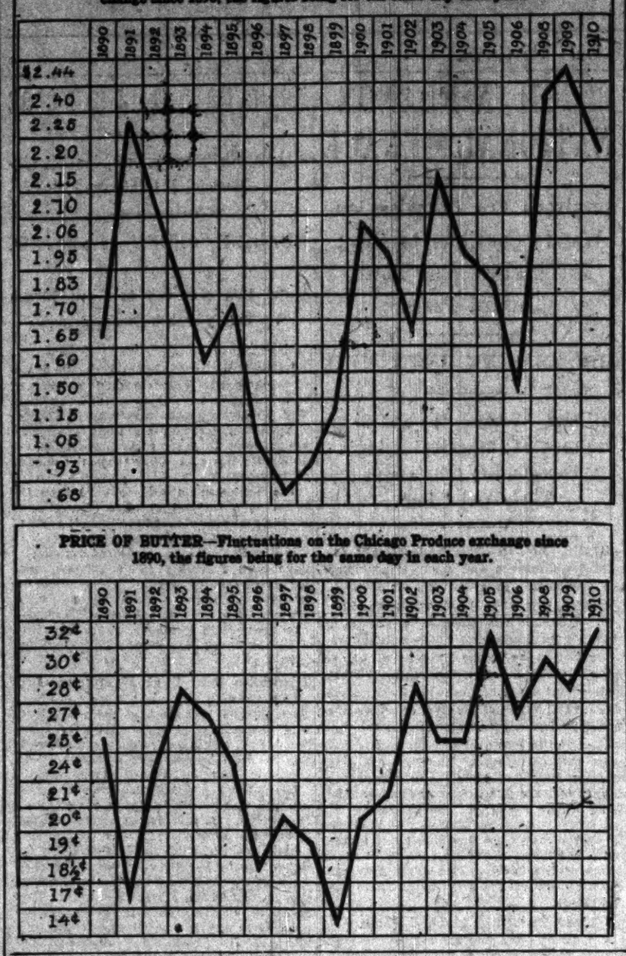
Perhaps the cold storage people are getting some of it. They often are charged with it. According to reports, they put butter and eggs and other things in storage and hold them there until prices reach a satisfactory point. And yet there was approximately 2,000,000 pounds less of butter in storage Jan. 1, 1910, than there was Jan. 1, 1909, according to a report of the Associated Warehouses of the country. This was a decrease of nearly 23 per cent. On the other hand, the same conditions should have brought out eggs, but we find approximately 841,000 more cases of eggs in cold storage than there were a year ago. This means more than 18,000,000 dozen, or more than 216,000,000 eggs. They would help out quite a lot, would they not?

There would seem to be enough food of one kind or another, but prices are going up, and no one will admit that he is getting the money.

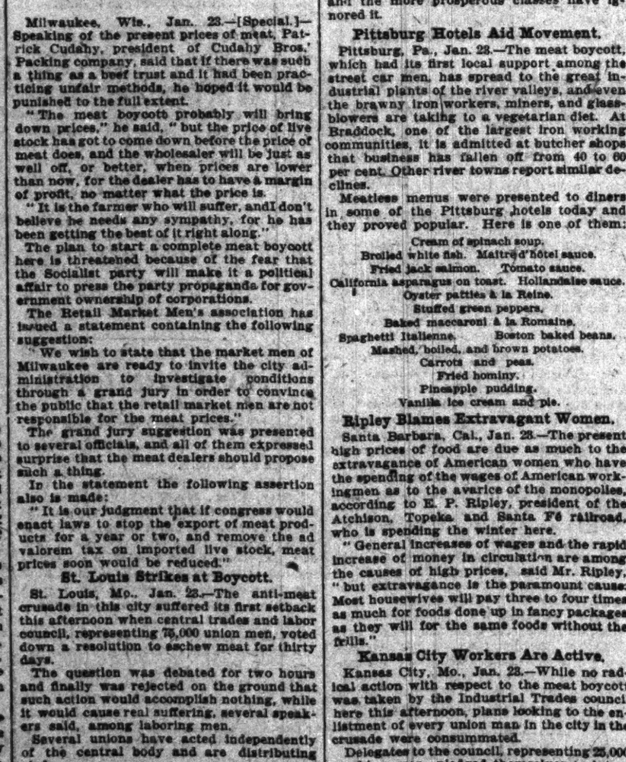
[To be continued tomorrow.]

PRICES OF BEANS AND BUTTER IN CHICAGO.

PRICE OF BEANS (per bushel)—Fluctuations on the Chicago Produce exchange since 1890, the figures being for the same day each year.



PRICE OF BUTTER—Fluctuations on the Chicago Produce exchange since 1890, the figures being for the same day in each year.



FIGHT ON DEAR MEAT GROWS

Boycott to Bring Down Prices Spreads to Many Cities.

PREACHERS LEND THEIR AID

Packer in Milwaukee Says He Hopes Trust Will Suffer.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Speaking of the present prices of meat, Patrick Cudahy, president of Cudahy Bros.' Packing company, said that if there was such a thing as a beef trust and it had been practicing unfair methods, he hoped it would be punished to the full extent.

"The meat boycott probably will bring down prices," he said, "but the price of live stock has got to come down before the price of meat does, and the wholesaler will be just as well off, or better, when prices are lower than now, for the dealer has to have a margin of profit, no matter what the price is.

"It is the farmer who will suffer, and I don't believe he needs any sympathy, for he has been getting the best of it right along."

The plan to start a complete meat boycott here is threatened because of the fear that the Socialist party will make it a political affair to press the party propaganda for government ownership of corporations.

The Retail Market Men's association has issued a statement containing the following suggestion:

"We wish to state that the market men of Milwaukee are ready to invite the city administration to investigate conditions through a grand jury in order to convince the public that the retail market men are not responsible for the meat prices."

The grand jury suggestion was presented to several officials, and all of them expressed surprise that the meat dealers should propose such a thing.

In the statement the following assertion also is made:

"It is our judgment that if congress would enact laws to stop the export of meat products for a year or two, and remove the ad valorem tax on imported live stock, meat prices soon would be reduced."

St. Louis Strikes at Boycott.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—The anti-meat crusade in this city suffered its first setback this afternoon when central trades and labor council, representing 75,000 union men, voted down a resolution to eschew meat for thirty days.

The question was debated for two hours and finally was rejected on the ground that such action would accomplish nothing, while it would cause real suffering, several speakers said, among laboring men.

Several unions have acted independently of the central body and are distributing pledges.

The retail butchers' association discussed the cause for high meat prices this afternoon and agreed that the foreign population of this country is directly responsible, because of its appetite for young meat.

Blame Foreigners for Advance.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the high prices are caused by the demand of foreigners for veal and young pigs, which prevents cattle and pigs from growing up, and results, in turn, in a scarcity of cattle and hogs.

Some of the speakers expressed fear that the "hordes of incoming foreigners soon will eat up all the calves and pigs before they have a chance to reach maturity, and that the country then will face a real meat famine."

A memorial was addressed to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson by the association, asking him to take immediate steps to cultivate the tastes of foreigners for grown up meat.

William A. Moody of East St. Louis, president of the National Association of Stock Exchanges, says the present high prices of meat should be regarded as a blessing, instead of a menace, and that the laboring man should demand more money for his labor, rather than abstain from eating meat.

Preachers Indorse Boycott.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23.—Many of the ministers of this city in their sermons today applauded the meat boycott and urged the members of their congregations to support the movement. Denunciations of those chargeable with the high prices of meats were frequent and severe. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton of Brantly Baptist church, referring to the boycott, said:

"If such a great movement does not alarm the trusts and wake up our congress, then something else will happen. It is the first muttering of the distant thunder. God save us from the storm."

The Rev. Francis H. Scott of the Calhoun Street Christian church, took as his theme, "To Jail with the Oppressors of the Poor," and said:

"There is no civilized country on the globe that is so enslaved and that has its vitality sapped to such a degree as has the United States by the trusts. Let the man who is oppressing the poor cease his oppression, or else let him take his seat in a cell."

Cleveland Is Short of Meat.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.—The wide advertisement of the Cleveland meat strike has placed a sharp check on the incoming supply. Although a canvass of all the retail butcher shops in the First ward, a representative middle class section of the city, shows a falling off in trade of from one-half to three-fourths, the exceedingly small receipts of live stock here have operated, according to the butchers, to keep prices up. The decline on beef has been but 15 cents on the hoof, and on lambs 10 cents.

Two hundred wagonloads of chickens brought in from the country were rejected yesterday, commission men declaring that they could not sell fowls at all.

The number of active boycotters of meat has reached 125,000, according to the men who have the petitions in charge. It is not believed that the number greatly will increase, as the United Trades and Labor council has asked all union men to boycott the boycott, and the more prosperous classes have ignored it.

Pittsburg Hotels Aid Movement.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—The meat boycott, which had its first local support among the street car men, has spread to the great industrial plants of the river valleys, and even the brawny iron workers, miners, and glassblowers are taking to a vegetarian diet. At Braddock, one of the largest iron working communities, it is admitted at butcher shops that business has fallen off from 40 to 60 per cent. Other river towns report similar declines.

Meatless menus were presented to diners in some of the Pittsburg hotels today and they proved popular. Here is one of them:

Cream of spinach soup.
Broiled white fish. Maitre d'hotel sauce.
Fried jack salmon. Tomato sauce.
California asparagus on toast. Hollandaise sauce.
Oyster patties à la Reine.
Stuffed green peppers.
Baked maccaroni à la Romaine.
Spaghetti Italienne. Boston baked beans.
Mashed, boiled, and brown potatoes.
Carrots and peas.
Fried hominy.
Pineapple pudding.
Vanilla ice cream and pie.

Ripley Blames Extravagant Women.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 23.—The present high prices of food are due as much to the extravagance of American women who have the spending of the wages of American workingmen as to the avarice of the monopolies, according to E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, who is spending the winter here.

"General increases of wages and the rapid increase of money in circulation are among the causes of high prices," said Mr. Ripley, "but extravagance is the paramount cause. Most housewives will pay three to four times as much for foods done up in fancy packages as they will for the same foods without the frills."

Kansas City Workers Are Active.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—While no radical action with respect to the meat boycott was taken by the Industrial Trades council here this afternoon, plans looking to the enlistment of every union man in the city in the crusade were consummated.

Delegates to the council, representing 25,000 working men, pledged themselves to introduce at the next regular meetings of their various organizations an anti-meat resolution and each delegate asserted that there was no doubt that his union would adopt the resolution.

Gov. Stubbs Hits Trusts.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Walter Roscoe Stubbs of Kansas dropped into town today on his way home from the conference of governors at Washington.

"Yes, we are talking about the high cost of living," the governor said. "Of course, the packers' trust, the egg trust, and the combines that control the prices of all food products are responsible. If the judges vigorously and rigidly would enforce the laws against combines and trusts we should have to build new jails to contain the malefactors. Practically all the people in the west are prosperous, but we resent the idea of being held up and robbed.

"Why, if I was president of the United States I would send these fellows to jail in ten days. The judge who tried those packers and released them on a technicality I regard as the greatest criminal in America. I think an unjust judge commits a greater crime than an ordinary house thief or a train robber."

Minneapolis Gets Into Line.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23.—The first organized stand in Minneapolis against the high price of meat was taken yesterday, when more than 500 men employed in the Milwaukee car shops in South Minneapolis met and resolved that they would use no meat until the price of the commodity was put within the reach of the average workingman. P. L. Rhine, foreman in the repair shops, met with the men yesterday and assured them that he was with them in the effort to force the price of meat down.

OTHER BOYCOTT ECHOES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—At a meeting of the glass blowers' union the members voted unanimously to abstain from using meat after Feb. 1 until the price of meat shall have decreased considerably.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—The Holyoke Central Labor union has voted to abstain from the use of meat for thirty days, beginning Jan. 30. About 5,000 organized laborers are affected.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.—More than 2,000 employes of four glass factories and of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company have signed a pledge to abstain from eating meat for sixty days.

ANTI-FOOD TRUST LEAGUE IS ACTIVE

Has 3,000,000 Members Already; Is Gaining Thousands Every Day.

PLANS GIANT BOYCOTT.

Issues Platform of Principles and Decries Sporadic Local Outbreaks.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Urging a nation-wide movement to lower the exorbitant food prices and discounting the sporadic and local meat boycotts, the National Anti-Food Trust league decided today to form a permanent organization for the protection of consumers. It is planned to use the power of this organization, not only now but in the future, to combat high prices.

The directors of the league decided to incorporate their organization, and then issued an enunciation of principles in which they compared their move for emancipation of the consumer to the revolution of the thirteen colonies.

League Platform.

The platform is as follows:

"The National Anti-Food Trust league stands for the American principle of fair play. The league is organized in behalf of the consumer, as a bulwark against excessive prices of any staple food article. As long suffering as the colonies before they threw off the yoke of England, the American people of the present age have endured almost intolerable conditions for years.

"When the consumer is denied the right to purchase in the cheapest market; when the laws of supply and demand are abrogated in the interests of a coterie of unscrupulous men; when a day's labor scarcely produces enough to obtain a day's subsistence, then it is time for united protest and action.

"The meat boycott is not the work of the league, but it is a result of our spreading the doctrine of 'back to normal prices.'

Sporadic Effort Needs Guidance.

"These sporadic efforts to throw off the shackles of food slavery show the temper of the people. They have been partly successful, and need only a guiding and directing hand to result in complete victory. With our rapidly recruiting strength we soon will be prepared to make a nation wide crusade—effective and permanent—against any artificially priced food product.

"When backed by 1,000,000 householders an interdict need not be for a long time. After the price is down to a normal level we have the same weapon, should there be another attempt to raise it. The present boycotts have no such permanency and their effects will not be lasting. The trusts will retaliate after the wave of enthusiasm is spent, unless they are combatted by the national anti-food trust league.

League Seeks New Members.

"The opportunity to join the league is now open, not alone to individuals but also to established associations and other bodies. The applications of many organizations are now being considered by the board of directors, and others are cordially invited to follow their example.

"We are aiming to make the national anti-food trust league an organization so vast, so extensive, and so powerful numerically that there will be no need to interdict the use of any article of food, but that the general fear of such a general suspension and its direful consequences will have the effect of lowering prices and keeping them down.

"This is a national reform movement only in so far as we desire a return to natural law of supply and demand."

Seeks Facts from Reports.

The league expects to come into possession of a quantity of useful ammunition against the beef trust next Tuesday, when the department of agriculture issues its periodical bulletin showing the receipts of cattle and hogs and prices paid therefor.

Some of the information contained in this bulletin became public today. It indicates that farmers are receiving little, if any more, for their cattle today than they did five years ago. This is contrary to the assertions of the packers that meat is higher because the price of beef on the hoof is higher. The league makes the charge that packers arbitrarily have advanced prices, and color has been lent to their accusation by the decision of the United States government to prosecute criminally the members of the beef trust.

The officers of the league believe, however, that little will be accomplished by such sectional meat boycotts as that organized at Cleveland. They point out that the abstention of a few thousand persons from meat for a few weeks may cause the trust to lower the price of meat temporarily, but not permanently.

With its permanent organization, the Anti-Food Trust league aims to become a permanent check upon the beef and other food trusts. The membership of the organization is increasing by thousands every day and a statement was published here today that the total enrollment now exceeds 3,000,000 persons.

The plan is to multiply this membership many times before the first blow is struck. Then an ultimatum will be served upon the beef trust that unless prices are reduced an order will go out for all members of the league to abstain from meat for one week. With the prospect of practically the whole country forsaking a meat diet for a week or more, it is believed the packers and retail dealers will be brought to time. But, having accomplished this reform once, the organization will not dissolve. It will continue in existence for the purpose of keeping the trusts in check, should prices again be advanced.

According to the announcement given out tonight, the league will hold a national convention next summer of delegates representing the membership in states and territories, representatives of labor organizations, and women's clubs.

Packers May Present Case.

Reports of experts who will be detailed to investigate the various phases of the cost of living will be submitted to this gathering. The packers and other food trust organizers also will be invited to present their side of the case.

The officers of the league take exception to the criticism offered by Dr. Wiley, the government food expert, who said that abstinence from meat would produce a race of mollycoddles. The Anti-Food Trust leaguers assert they are not advising total abstinence from meat or vegetarianism, for the reason that such a policy would result soon in raising the price of vegetables. They advocate merely temporary abstinence from meat as a means of forcing prices down. Experts for the league now are preparing a report enumerating the food that may be substituted for meat during such a temporary period of abstinence.

Congress May Take Action.

At the same time indications are that congress will take a hand in inquiring into the crisis that has arisen in the existence of the American people. Senator Elkins is preparing to push his demand for a senate inquiry into the causes of the remarkable increase in the cost of living, and it is likely that a special committee will be appointed for the purpose. Senator Dolliver, in an interview today, expressed doubts that a permanent lowering of prices could be accomplished by the boycott method. He thinks that equilibrium will be restored only with the return to the farm of a large percentage of the present urban population.

"I have my doubts that a food boycott will be permanently effective in lowering the cost of living," said Senator Dolliver. "I don't believe food prices will decrease until the people in the cities start back home to the farm.

Food Prices are "Different."

"I don't believe you will get cheaper meat until you get more cattle. The trouble is that the price of food is not regulated by the natural law of providence that governs the price of other necessaries. If a manufacturer doubles the price of a hat you buy some other make of hat, or if the price of overcoats is doubled you wear the same old overcoat a while longer, but when you are hungry you must eat, whatever the price.

"It is a dramatically sad fact that in hard times people seem to eat only half as much as they do in good times. Government statistics show that in 1895 the consumption of food products was about 50 per cent that of more prosperous years. The full dinner pail is no figment of the imagination. Only too often it is a half full dinner pail."

Bristow Hits High Prices.

"Revolutions have been started by less than the American people are suffering now," says Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas. "Meat foots up to a quarter of the average household expenses, and it ought to be cheaper today instead of dearer than it was twenty-five years ago, because of the greater economy in its preparation and sale. When I was a boy 25 per cent of the carcass went to waste. Now nothing goes to waste—not even the blood."

Senator Bristow's words crystallise the sentiment of protest in all parts of the country against the higher cost of living. Thus far the movement, which first took form in an actual boycott at Cleveland, has met with most success in the west. The east has been slower to follow, influenced, perhaps, by a widespread feeling among small dealers and in the labor unions that a universal boycott, though effective as a protest, actually would play into the hands of the packers, who, with their control of cold storage houses and refrigerator lines, could carry their product through a prolonged boycott, whereas even thirty days' cessation of trade would put the small independents out of business.

$27.00 New York and Return.

Via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Merchants' meeting. Certificate plan. Tickets good going February 5, 6, 7, and 8; valid for return within thirty days. Stopover at Akron, O., Newark, O., Pittsburgh, Pa., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Send for circular. Ticket office, 244 Clark street.—Adv.

A Rare Opportunity

During our Clearance Sale to secure Standard lines of China, Glass and Art Potteries at greatly reduced prices.

It is impossible for us to properly present in this advertisement the exceptional values we are offering, and which during the first week of our sale were greatly appreciated by discriminating buyers.

Plates for every occasion from the celebrated potteries of Minton, Cauldon, Copeland, Crown Derby, Doulton and leading French manufacturers at reductions of 20% to 50% from their regular values.

Ornamental Lines

Representing the famous potteries of the world at 25% discount from marked prices.

Dinnerware

We are closing a number of English and French Dinnerware patterns, and prices quoted on these various lines will convince one that this is a golden opportunity to secure high-grade Tableware at one-half regular prices.

BURLEY & CO.
118-120 Wabash
"The Tableware Store of the West"

ECONOMIST SAYS WORST IS COMING

Prof. E. D. Howard of Northwestern U. Asserts Prices Will Go Even Higher.

LUXURIES TOO COMMON.

Increase of Gold Since Year 1893 Partly to Blame, He Believes.

Among the different causes that have resulted in the increased cost of living the automobile was mentioned yesterday by Prof. Earl Dean Howard of Northwestern university, acting head of the department of economics.

"High prices are simply the results of a short supply and a greater demand," he said. "The increase of gold since 1893 has been a remote cause. This increase added to the purchasing power and people bought more. Prosperity caused people to adopt higher standards of living, although incomes did not advance in proportion to the increased cost of living. It was easier to borrow money and more was borrowed.

"The increased demand for luxuries also aided in bringing about the present situation. The large amount of money expended in the manufacture of automobiles was an important feature, for money used in this way otherwise would have been used in industries that would have provided food products, machinery, etc. It is estimated that about $600,000,000 will be used this year in the production of automobiles and in the purchase of them, which amount might otherwise be used in productive industry. Purchasers of automobiles have spent money that otherwise might have been used in producing wealth."

Says Prices Will Go Higher.

According to Prof. Howard, prices will continue to soar, followed by a forced increase in incomes, till they will reach their highest point, which he says will take place in about two years. Then there will be a depression and nature will again supply the remedy and through economy the natural order will be restored.

"Those who benefit by the increased prices are the debtor, the producer of products of any nature, the manufacturer, and the farmer," he added. "Those who will suffer most are the persons working on fixed salaries, college professors, government employes, and creditors. The owner of property will also be benefited, since rentals will be higher.

"Another cause that helped to bring about the present state of affairs is the increased value of land. The farmer and owner of land became too rich to remain in the country. The result was that the land was leased to a tenant and we have an inferior producer and less production."

Views of Prof. Laughlin.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the department of political economy of the University of Chicago, at first begged off when asked by THE TRIBUNE for a statement of the causes of the increased cost of living.

"I have received a hundred or more letters asking me for a statement on the increase in prices," he explained, "and have refused everybody so far.

"Some insist that the bringing in of new gold is responsible, but I do not think that had any effect. Wages are higher today than ever before, and naturally there must be a higher cost of living. However, prices have risen far out of proportion to the labor advance.

"Another explanation is the tariff since the Dingley bill was adopted in 1897. Under the Wilson act prices were much lower. A third effect is to be found in the fact that goods pass through too many hands between the producer and the consumer. There ought to be cooperative societies which will do away with the jobber and the retailer."

WILL STUDY DES MOINES PLAN.

Indiana Editors Leave for Iowa Capital to Investigate Commission Form of Government.

Richmond, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Rudolph G. Leeds, editor of the Richmond Palladium and son of the late W. B. Leeds, millionaire, left today with a company of newspaper owners and publishers, bound for Des Moines, Ia., to study the commission form of government.

The purpose of the party is to make a thorough investigation of the plan and make suggestions to the next legislature if the plan is all that is claimed for it.

$5.50 Ladies' Belts at $1.00

There are only 75 of them and you will need to be on hand promptly to avert disappointment. These are genuine "Cross" English Calf Belts, in black, white and tan, and in tan pigskin, with handsome buckles.

182 Cross English Shopping Bags at About Half.

These are genuine English hand-made bags of black and green morocco, in the smart shapes and sizes. They have been selling at $9.75 to $27.50. We have marked those we have left to close at

$5 to $16.75

These are but two of the remarkable bargains which distinguish the January Clearance now in progress

At Cowan's

Similar opportunities are to be found throughout the store, in fine imported and American Furniture, Silver and Sheffield Plate, Antiques, Art Wares, Rugs, Wall Paper, Drapery Remnants, Etc.

W. K. Cowan & Company
Five Floors at
203-207 Michigan Ave.
The Fine Arts Building

Mason & Hamlin Pianos at Reduced Prices

An Unusual Opportunity For Prospective Buyers of Artistic Pianos

During the recent engagement in Chicago of the BOSTON OPERA COMPANY, we furnished *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos for use by the stars who appeared with that organization.

Celestina Boninsegna.
Eugenia Bronskaja.
Alice Nielsen.
Emma Hoffman.
Lydia Lipkowska.
Maria Gay.
Elvira Leveroni.
Florencio Constantino.
Hugo Kolombin.
Enzo Leliva.
George Baklanoff.
Raymond Boulogne.
Jules Nivette.
Mme. Swirsky.
Mr. Simmons.
Mr. Russell.

Although these instruments were in service only two weeks, we cannot return them to our floors as *new* pianos. Consequently we have decided to offer them at price reductions so attractive as to result in their early sale.

We are thus giving to music lovers an opportunity which is decidedly out of the ordinary—one which makes it possible to obtain pianos of supreme merit at a large saving on the regular cost.

There are but sixteen of these instruments in the collection, therefore, those who wish to profit by the reduced prices should make an early visit to our salesrooms.

Cable Piano Company
Wabash and Jackson

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REDIESKE OUSTED BY ALD. MERRIAM?

Former Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Forced Out, It Develops.

SHALE REPORT THE CLUB.

Investigator Gets Light on City Hall Pay Methods; Salaries Safe.

One of the most dramatic features of the work of the Merriam commission was related yesterday. It had to do with Paul Redieske, late deputy commissioner of public works. Told in three unadorned sentences, it is as follows:

Paul Redieske did not resign voluntarily.

He was forced to resign.

Ald. Charles E. Merriam swung the "big stick."

To Ald. Merriam's quick wit was due the turning of the trick, so to speak. He maneuvered to get the former deputy commissioner out of the city hall, and he was successful by one little proposition.

For a number of days the members of the Merriam commission were in a deadlock, it was known, about some feature of the shale rock report. What this feature was was subject to much conjecture. It was believed generally to have some bearing on Commissioner of Public Works John J. Hanberg and Redieske.

Hanberg Criticised by Report.

As the story now comes out, the report included a paragraph about the latter, substantially to this effect:

"We believe Mr. Redieske is not a capable or efficient man as deputy commissioner of public works."

This being the bone of contention, sides were taken for and against the insertion of it in the official report to the city council. Ald. Merriam finally found himself in a situation where he was able to suggest a compromise, but he did not suggest it until he fought back and forth and egged the opposition faction on to a point which approximated the dramatic.

Then he quietly suggested this compromise:

"We will agree to eliminate the paragraph if Mr. Redieske will resign."

This was received with considerable surprise. The opposition was taken off its feet. But there was nothing left to do, as Ald. Merriam had the deciding vote which could cause the insertion of the paragraph in the report. So the compromise was agreed to, and although Redieske made a determined attempt to keep his place in the city hall he finally was prevailed upon. His letter of resignation blamed the commission.

Making a Personal Investigation.

Ald. Merriam is now conducting a personal investigation of every department of the city in the matter of overtime pay, leave of absence, sick benefits, accidents, and adjustment of grievances.

He declares he is not in search of inaccuracies or irregularities, but is making the investigation with special reference to see that the city employes get a "square deal."

"I think it is the best policy for the city to see that its employes are treated fairly," he said in explanation of his investigation. "I have found that in nearly every department there are different methods employed in paying for overtime, in case of accidents, in adjusting grievances, and so forth.

"Some pay more for overtime work, others pay less when a man is sick, and in general there is no standard in these matters. What I am aiming at is to get sufficient information and data that might enable the city to make a general uniform system in every department."

While numerous "overtime" items are included, Ald. Merriam has made no total of such figures. If any statements relative to such sums are made to the commission by him they probably will be of secondary importance to the constructive features of his report.

He will make a report to the steering committee of the commission, probably some time this week, and this report will go to the city council.

Money for Salaries Assured.

Neither the sewer report nor the document of the commission on the business agent's office will be presented to the city council tonight, according to last accounts. Ald. Merriam reported last night that neither report was completed.

Ald. B. W. Snow, chairman of the finance committee and a member of the commission, cleared the horizon relative to the reports that the commission might be tied up for funds again by the refusal of Controller Walter H. Wilson to advance further sums until the Supreme court has acted on "Taxpayer" Schulz's appeal.

"The commission is going right ahead to the end," said Ald. Snow. "Schulz's appeal has nothing to do with this year's appropriation, and so Mr. Wilson is taking no more of a chance in paying out money to the commission than he is in making any other sort of a payment for municipal salaries.

"So far as funds are concerned the commission will have no trouble."

The commission will meet in executive session at 3:30 o'clock today in the city hall to consider features of the sewer report and possibly certain matters relating to the expenditures of the commission's funds.

FIX NEW GRAFT EVIDENCE.

Wayman Makes Mysterious Trip to See Supposed Witness in Sewer Inquiry.

Additional evidence in the Lawrence avenue sewer deal, together with records and books obtained in the "shale rock" and Cummings Foundry investigations, will be presented to the grand jury this week, according to plans formulated by State's Attorney Wayman.

Indictments in the sewer case probably will be returned Wednesday or Thursday. Several other witnesses are yet to testify regarding the work done by M. H. McGovern and his engineers, and the state's attorney also expects to produce certain records which may go far toward proving criminality in the contract.

Assistant State's Attorneys Nicholas Michaels, Thomas Marshall, and Victor Arnold were busy at their offices preparing for the strenuous work which will occupy their entire attention this week.

Wayman Makes Mysterious Trip.

Although Mr. Wayman did not go to his office during the day, he left his residence in Longwood in the evening and made a mysterious visit to the loop district. It was reported that he had an engagement with one of the graft witnesses he expects to call before the grand jury today.

All of the state's attorney's secret work is done outside of the Criminal Court building. Few if any of those who give valuable information to the prosecutor regarding the city graft disclosures ever appear on the north side. Usually they meet Mr. Wayman at one of the hotels or in a private room at a club, where all conversations are private and no interruption is possible.

Jury Fixing Trial Starts Today.

While the state's attorney will be busy with the grand jury this week, he will also give some of his attention to the trial of the three alleged "jury fixers," whose cases will be called before Judge Tuthill this morning.

John J. Holland, indicted jury commissioner, and Nicholas Martin and Willis Rayburn are to be tried together. It was expected that these cases before Judge McSurely, but coming to the big docket Mr. Wayman decided to try them before Judge Tuthill.

New McCabe Pastor Due on Feb. 20.

The Rev. F. D. Sheets, who has exchanged pulpits with the Rev. W. J. Tilroe, will come to the McCabe Memorial Methodist Episcopal church of North Park on Feb. 20. Dr. Tilroe will leave for his new pastorate, the Boyle Methodist church of Los Angeles on Feb. 10.

High Priestess of Classic Dance in Roles Depicting Poetry of Motion.

MAYOR CONFERS ON MESSAGE

Asks Advice of Department Head Regarding Issue of Bonds.

ALDERMEN CALLED IN ALSO.

Rumor That Cummings Foundry Exposures Were Discussed Denied.

Mayor Busse held a conference yesterday with a number of city department heads and leading members of the city council. He was seeking advice on a message which he is preparing to send to the council.

The message concerns the bond issue. It was reported that it would be ready for presentation tonight, but this was denied by Ald. B. W. Snow, chairman of the finance committee.

Considerable mystery attended the meeting, and rumors developed that the Cummings foundry exposures were under discussion. The presence of Alexander Harper, who was "loaned" by the civil service commission in an effort to settle the dispute between the Merriam commission experts and Paul Redieske's figures on the Cummings castings, added color to the rumors.

Ald. Snow, however, explained that Mr. Harper's presence there was only in the capacity of an accountant in budget matters. Mr. Harper denied that the subject of Cummings castings was mentioned at the meeting.

Mayor Busse and his secretary, B. J. Mullaney, maintained silence relative to what took place in the conference. Among others present were: Corporation Counsel Brundage, Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg, ex-Ald. Frank I. Bennett, Ald. Milton J. Foreman, Deputy Controller Gosselin, and Ald. Charles M. Foell.

Action on Wheel Tax Proposed.

Ald. Snow reported that, as a result of a conference between the mayor and himself a few days ago, it had been decided to ask the city council for a change in the method of distributing the funds collected by the wheel tax. Up to the present time the tax, which amounts to about $500,000 a year, and is used for street repairs, has been distributed indiscriminately about the city.

"This has given some wards of the city a share out of proportion," explained Ald. Snow. "We think it hardly fair and believe each ward should have a share of the fund in proportion to the amount each ward pays into the fund. I will say that this remedy is not the ideal and fairest sort of an arrangement, but it is more fair than the way now employed."

Changes in Licenses Asked.

Among the matters to come to the attention of the city council tonight are amendments to ordinances asking for a reduction of the "runners" license from $150 to $25 and the payment of theater licenses semi-annually instead of annually.

Ald. Dunn, as chairman of the license committee, will introduce both matters, although he is opposed to each of them.

"It is ridiculous to reduce the runners' license and just as absurd to make the theater license payable semi-annually," he said. "Theaters that can't afford to pay a whole year's license in advance ought to go out of business."

A meeting of a subcommittee with ventilation experts will be held Wednesday morning to discuss ventilation features of the new building code.

CITY COUNCIL CRITICISED BY ALDERMAN IN SPEECH.

William E. Dever of Seventeenth Ward Says It Does Right Thing in Wrong Way and Wrong Thing Right.

Ald. William E. Dever of the Seventeenth ward was on the program of the Knights of Columbus entertainment at Lourdes hall, Ravenswood, last night to speak about "Chicago's Municipal Progress." He opened his remarks by explaining that the committee and not he was responsible for the title. He said he was not sure there had been any "municipal progress," and asked that his audience label his remarks "Municipal Problems" instead.

The principal part of his talk referred to the street railway system, as history, and to the fourteen foot ship canal, as prophecy. He believed, he said, the disposition of the latter could be forecast by what has been done with the former.

"I'd like to tell you all I know," he said, "and all I believe to be true, but I can't, out of regard for my job and my political future.

"The whole fault in the matter is in the disposal of such affairs which should properly be handled by a board of experts, by the city council, whose especial fitness seems to be an ability to do the right thing in the wrong way and the wrong thing in the right way."

CHARITY BENEFIT NETS $2,000.

Entertainment and Dance for Jewish Old People's Home Proves a Great Success.

The Jewish Old People's home, Ogden and Albany avenues, will be enriched to the extent of $2,000 by the returns from a vaudeville entertainment and dance given last night in North Side Turner hall by the Northwest Ladies' auxiliary. The officers, headed by Mrs. Herman L. Frankel, president, were indefatigable in their work. Samuel Alschuler delivered an address on the work of the auxiliary.

Sing Cantata in Church.

The Christmas cantata, "Wondrous Words of Love," by Philo Adams Otis of Chicago, was sung yesterday at the First Presbyterian church by a chorus of fourteen, assisted by four soloists and an orchestra. Mr. Otis was conductor.

TEST THE 3 A. M. BAR LAW

Head of Cooks' Organization Sells Drinks, Defies Police.

AT BALL IN THE COLISEUM.

Bartenders Obey Order, then "President" Dons Apron Himself.

Whether or not liquor may be sold after 3 a. m. under a special bar permit will be tested today in the Harrison street police court.

Andrew Rosenberger, president of an association of cooks and confectioners, was arrested yesterday for violation of the ordinance which grants organizations the privilege to sell liquor at balls from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 3 in the morning. The association of which Rosenberger is the head gave a ball at the Coliseum Annex Saturday night, and when the policemen detailed there ordered him to close the bar he refused to do so. He discharged the six bartenders because they complied with the request of the police not to sell drinks, and to show his versatility went behind the bar himself, donned a white apron, and asked those in front, "What'll it be?"

Patron and Proprietor Arrested.

Henry Beck, a member of the association, felt as if he could stand one more bottle of beer and ordered the same. He was arrested before he had taken two swallows of the beverage, and Rosenberger was pulled from behind the bar. Both were taken to the Harrison street station and locked up.

They were released on bonds signed by F. W. Brencikel, bale promoter and lessee of the Coliseum Annex.

Considerable importance attaches to the case because it is the first time the police have been compelled to enforce the special bar permit ordinance by causing an arrest. Rosenberger declared that he would make a test case of it.

Defy Police in Serving Drinks.

The ball was given by the Chicago Pastry Cooks and Confectioners' Cosmopolitan Benevolent association. In accordance with custom, the president procured a special bar permit from Chief of Police Steward. These permits bring a revenue to the city of $6.

Policemen Teeling, Hayes, and Spiegel of the Harrison street station were detailed at the ball to suppress disorder and strictly enforce the law as to the selling of liquor after 3 a. m.

Rosenberger, it is asserted by the police, had given instructions to the bartenders to keep on serving drinks after the forbidden hour.

When Policeman Teeling ordered the bar closed, at 3 o'clock, Rosenberger, who wore a badge about the size of a "T" bone steak, waved his hand at the white aproned men and told them to "pay no attention to the coppers."

Bartenders Obey Order of Police.

The bartenders obeyed Teeling's command, and this so angered Rosenberger that he went behind the bar himself.

Beck was the only thirsty person. For ordering a bottle of beer he was charged with "aiding and abetting toward a breach of the peace."

U. S. BLOW TO BLIND PIG.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Hundreds of liquor sellers in prohibition districts in Chicago and other parts of Illinois will be put out of business if a bill introduced last week by Representative Thomas M. Bell of Georgia becomes a law.

The bill provides that hereafter the federal government shall issue no internal revenue licenses to retail liquor dealers in state, county, or municipal prohibition territory.

If this should become a law it would prove a severe jolt to "blind pigs" operating in Hyde Park, Englewood, Lake View, and other dry districts of Chicago.

These illicit liquor dispensaries run in defiance of the local law officers, but they don't take such risks when it comes to the federal government. They take out federal licenses because they know it will go hard with them if they are discovered selling without licenses by the internal revenue sleuths.

There is another phase of the question that is quite as interesting. The bill makes internal revenue collectors judges of what is and what is not prohibition territory. Federal officers thus may refuse licenses to some liquor dealers now licensed by local authorities.

ARREST WHOLE HOUSE PARTY

Police Break in On Three Cornered Early Morning Fight.

GRAND BOULEVARD SCENE.

Somebody Called Somebody Else Something and Then It Started.

Walter O. Ford, 3526 Grand boulevard, president of the Ford Roofing company, and two of his guests, who gave their names as A. M. Kenning and Charles S. Haggard of 2327 and 2326 West Jackson boulevard, were arrested early yesterday morning and charged under sections 906 and 1434 of the municipal code with disorderly conduct and gambling.

The arrests followed a supper party at the Auditorium hotel, followed by a card party at Ford's residence. Kenning was introduced to Ford and Mrs. Ford at the Auditorium by Haggard. All went to Ford's house later to finish the evening.

Sounds of Warfare Heard.

At 2 o'clock in the morning all was merry as a marriage bell. Five minutes later the neighborhood was astounded by sounds of warfare that rolled from the apartment house at 3526. Heads were thrust from windows and cries for the police sounded on the early morning air, mingling with the battle shouts of three dark figures which bounded down the front steps and resumed their combat in the snow.

It is seldom that evening parties in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard break up in such an informal way. Every telephone in the wide radius of the sound of the fray was ringing for the police and from windows far and near good advice and bric-a-brac were hurled at the combatants.

"Let that man up out of the snow."

"Hit the man with the tall hat."

"Heavens, how frightful."

Bombarded, but Without Effect.

Rubber plants, hat trees, and sofa cushions flew through the air without effect. But before the broil had reached any definite result, Detectives Granger, Davey, Stephens, and Bussian arrived from the Stanton avenue police station on the run, prepared for anything from a Haymarket riot to a second Chicago fire.

At the station it developed with distinctness that somebody had said something to somebody about something, at which proceeding somebody had taken umbrage. The party was released on bonds signed by Samuel Ettelson. The case will be heard at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Lieut. Hanly, at the Stanton avenue station, said the gambling charge was the mistake of an overzealous officer and that it would not be pressed.

LIBERTY IS NOW IN SIGHT FOR QUARANTINED COEDS.

Fair Students at Willard Hall in Evanston Are Permitted to Romp in Front of Building.

Quarantine of the 140 girl students of Northwestern university in Willard hall probably will be raised in a few days.

The girls did not go to church yesterday. The methods they employed to enjoy life were not relaxed. The first demonstration took place when the policemen on guard permitted them to romp on the lawn in front of the hall.

"Will you give us leave?" said a fair co-ed, picking up some snow and facing the policemen.

The three guardians of the law and watchdogs for the department of health were showered with snow. Policeman George Peska received a hard snowball on the ear, followed by numerous apologies from the co-eds, who said they did not know the snowball was so hard.

Dr. M. B. Craven of the department of health announced that the laundry maid who was taken to the hospital on Saturday was suffering from a slight cold, and not scarlet fever.

"There has been but one case of the fever," he said, "and the patient, a servant, was taken to the hospital on Friday. The quarantine will probably be raised in a few days."

The deluge of candy and flowers, begun the first day of the girls' imprisonment, was continued and augmented with visits from friends and relatives.

The only distressing incident to the girls was the vaccination of seventeen who recently had attended a dance given by one of the men's fraternities. One of the men students, William Loversux, had contracted smallpox and was taken last week to the Chicago isolation hospital.

AGED MAN DIES ON GOLD HOARD

Found Poisoned by Morphine, Resting on Box Worth Fifteen Thousand Dollars in Squalid Room.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—With his head pillowed on a box containing $15,000 worth of negotiable securities, Oscar Schoen, 70 years old, was found dead in bed in a squalid little room today. In his hand was a half emptied vial of morphine tablets.

PARK BOARD INCREASES PAY

Employes Are Given a Salary Raise Amounting to $7,640.

ONE MAN IS CUT $1,000.

Consulting Landscape Gardener Sufferer; Old Attorney Dropped.

Salaries of the officers and members of the police department of the west park system have been raised by a beneficent west park board, and the facts kept a secret from the public until today.

The total increase foots up to an annual extra outlay in salaries of $8,640, which is lessened by $1,000 through a reduction of the salary of Jens Jensen, consulting landscape gardener.

Park policemen, who have been receiving $85 a month, have been raised to $90, and sergeants get a raise from $95 to $100 monthly.

George A. Mugler, secretary of the west Chicago park board, was raised from $3,600 to $4,800 annually. A. C. Schrader, engineer and acting superintendent, was appointed superintendent and his salary was increased from $3,600 annually to $4,800.

The salary list, showing old and new salaries of employes of the west park board, is as follows:

	Old.	New.
George A. Mugler, secretary	$3,600	$4,800
A. C. Schrader, engineer and superintendent	3,600	4,800
John A. Bingman, assistant superintendent	2,400	2,700
Charles B. Pavlicek, attorney	3,000	3,000
Jens Jensen, landscape gardener	2,000	1,000
Frank P. Tyrrell, captain of police	2,000	2,500
Police sergeants	1,140	1,200
Policemen	1,020	1,080

There are ninety-two policemen and seven sergeants on the west park system.

The annual meeting of the park commissioners was held last Tuesday in the offices at Union park. The members of the board are:

President—William Kolacek.
Auditor—William A. Eggert.
Treasurer—Bernard A. Eckhart.

The other members are:

Addison E. Wells, Joseph A. O'Donnell,
Iver L. Quales, John F. Smulski.
Fred W. Dreckman,

All of the members of the board were reelected for the ensuing year.

Attorney Benjamin F. Richolson was not reappointed, Charles B. Pavlicek being given his place as legal representative of the board.

Boys Coast Under Car; Badly Hurt.

Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Byron Williams and George Eddy, each 5 years old, were badly injured when they coasted under a logging train today. The lads slid down a steep hill and under the wheels of a car. Byron's head was crushed and George's right had was cut off.

MUSIC IN MOTION IS DANCER'S ART

Maud Allan, at Auditorium, Interprets Tonal Poems with Grace That Charms.

GIVES GRIEG'S PEER GYNT

Equals and in Some Ways Surpasses Isadora Duncan; to Appear Again.

Maud Allan, the dancer of whom much has been spoken and written, was disclosed to the Chicago public yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium, where, assisted by the Philharmonic orchestra under Mr. Emanuel's leadership, she danced a program of her best known dances. The audience was one of fair proportions and although clearly one that had been attracted largely through curiosity, such was the character of Miss Allan's achievements that curiosity soon grew to interest, and out of interest came appreciation.

Applause which told of understanding and of hearty liking for her and her work was her reward long before the afternoon was ended, and after the scheduled numbers had been given the request for more was such that an extra—the "Blue Danube" of Strauss—was danced, and several recalls acknowledged before the audience left the theater.

Miss Allan's art is more like that of Isadora Duncan than has been any dancer's seen here since that exponent of the Greek art became known to us. Miss Allan's is the equal of that of Miss Duncan, and in certain respects impresses as of even broader scope. It is not so purely and so unyieldingly Greek. It has greater variety, and therefore is more elastic and more satisfying as a medium for the translating of music into motion. Miss Duncan converted everything into the Greek; Miss Allan more nearly suits her art to the character of the music itself.

Everything Sensual Is Banished.

She is a woman tall and slender, with a suppleness of body and limb that approaches the marvelous and which is so skillfully utilized that every motion, every posture, and every line takes on grace and beauty. Anything more wonderful than her hands in grace and suppleness has yet to be seen here from any dancer. Nothing that she did yesterday suggested the sensual or the animalistic, but all was invariably pure and beautiful in the impression made. Intelligence is back of everything Miss Allan does, and makes meaningful and significant her every movement.

This was particularly brought home to the onlookers in her dancing of the music of the "Peer Gynt" Suite of Grieg, which recently was done here by the dancer De Swirsky. The latter merely capered about the stage in a state of comparative nudity, in nowise interpreting the music, and clearly having as her sole object in performance the displaying of her physical charms. Miss Allan entered into the meaning of the music, and, catching that meaning, translated it into posture and motion.

The "Morning" was a greeting to the day by a creature natural and primal, who felt surprise at the miracle of dawn, but who rejoiced in it. The "Ase's death" was eloquent with dread, with terror, and finally with pain, as death was met, felt and yielded to. This was one of the high points in Miss Allan's achievements yesterday, for it contained the tragic note, and yet was unfailingly beautiful.

Interprets the Tonal Poem.

The "Anitra's dance" was not truly oriental any more than is Grieg's music, but the grace, the joyousness, and the piquancy that is in the little tonal poem were interpreted. The "Dance of the Gnomes" was a wild frenzied affair, which fitted the music exactly, and was a terpsichorean performance of exceptional skill and virtuosity.

Later Miss Allan was seen in the Chopin "Funeral March," which was veritably interpreted and was rich in imaginative and poetic qualities; and in the Rubinstein "Valse Caprice" in which fantasy, joyousness, and elfish playfulness were neatly and tellingly embodied. Earlier she danced the Rubinstein Melody in F, a Waltz and two Mazurkas of Chopin, and the Mendelssohn "Spring Song."

There was nothing in the dancer's work which could in anywise offend the most fastidious, but, on the contrary, much that could but appeal and appeal strongly to every lover of the beautiful, the graceful, and the imaginative.

The announcement was made that Miss Allan would be seen again at the Auditorium the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 6, and it is rumored that she then will give her "Vision of Salome" dance which created so great a stir in Europe.

W. L. HUSBAND.

Killed by a Street Car.

Police of the West Chicago avenue station are attempting to establish the identity of a man about 50 years old who was killed by a Division street car at Milwaukee and Center avenues late Saturday night. The body was taken to Nolles' undertaking rooms, 928 Milwaukee avenue.

CAPPER'S FINE CLOTHES
1/3 Off
We make this sharp reduction on all—
BUSINESS SUITS, OVERCOATS, RAIN COATS, ULSTERS,
To close the broken lines quickly.
$20 garments now $13.35
$25 garments now $16.65
$30 garments now $20.00
$35 garments now $23.35
$40 garments now $26.65
$45 garments now $30.00
$50 garments now $33.35
Capper & Capper
45-47 Jackson Blvd., East

If we can get you acquainted with the exceptional quality of the shoes we sell, by the inducement of a low price, the merits of our goods will make you a steady customer. It's the almost invariable result. You can now get
$5 and $6 shoes at . $3.85
$4 shoes at . . . $2.85
$3 shoes at . . . $2.45
Leon's
Royal Blue Stores
184 Clark
96 Madison
138 Dearborn
Southeast Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren

The Last Week of the Martin & Martin Midwinter Clearance
The winter has scarcely started, yet we are selling the remainders of the current season's models at $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50—shoes which sell regularly at $6.00 to $12.00, because they are worth it. The stock still embraces a wide range of sizes in many of the best models.
Our shoes are in every essential feature *custom* shoes, yet they are ready to put on. If you have not tested our broad claims this is your opportunity to do so at small cost.
Martin & Martin
183 Michigan Avenue
(South from Jackson)

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All that is worthy of floor-space in your office—
In efficiency, quality, workmanship and finish is represented by this trademark:
Globe-Wernicke Office Equipment
including Filing Cabinets, Transfer Files, Card Indexes, Elastic Bookcases, Desks and Chairs are sold at uniform prices to all.
Complete equipments of any size—ready for immediate delivery.
224-228 Wabash Ave Chicago

Pay Attention to Your Feet.
The feet are the mainstay of the body, and when once out of commission will trouble and annoy you for years.
Callouses, corns, bunions are unnecessary. They are caused from wearing ill-fitting shoes that squeeze and run the foot, causing it to become hard and sore.
Remove the cause—stop wearing those ill-fitting shoes. Come to my shop, let me make you a pair of Larson Special Shoes that will give ease and comfort and fit all parts of the feet equally, cure and prevent all foot troubles.
Made to measure, $10; with plaster cast, $12 and up.
The Larson "Special" for tender feet, made by the Larson method, ready to wear, $3.50 to $8.00.
Send for illustrated Booklet T.
MARTIN LARSON
Expert Shoe Specialist.
54 FIFTH AVENUE, near Randolph St.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

NATION TO BUILD BIG HARBOR HERE?

$3,000,000 Project Now Under Consideration by Congress and War Department.

NORTH AVENUE TO RIVER

Allied Lake Shipping Interests Advocates of Scheme; Madden Legislative Engineer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A plan for the construction of an immense outer harbor at Chicago by the United States government is under consideration by congress and the war department, according to information divulged today. A survey of Chicago's water front is being made by government engineers and the backers of the proposition expect to have it in shape to present definitely to congress at this session.

It is proposed to establish the harbor beyond the present government breakwater and extending from North avenue to the mouth of the Chicago river. It will extend from the breakwater three miles into the lake, will be fitted with slips and all modern harbor equipment, and will be connected with the shore by a railroad spur, probably an extension of the present North Water street branch of the Northwestern railway. It is estimated that the construction of such a harbor will cost the government $3,000,000.

Madden Managing Legislation.

The advocates of the undertaking are the allied shipping interests of Chicago, whose organizations have been working for years to induce the government to provide up to date harbor facilities for the port of Chicago. The management of the legislation authorizing the project has been committed to Representative Martin B. Madden of Chicago, who is the Illinois member of the house committee on rivers and harbors.

All the Chicago lake shipping interests hope to accomplish at this session of congress, so far as the harbor project is concerned, is the enactment of enabling legislation. If successful in this they will press congress for an initial appropriation at the short session next winter. Proposals now in the river and harbor bill pertaining to the port of Chicago are:

Improvement of Calumet river and harbor	$139,000
Improvement of north branch of Chicago river	350,000
Construction and reconstruction of breakwaters	500,000

It is expected that the bill when reported by the committee to the house will carry these items without change. They represent a slight increase over the appropriations recommended by the war department engineers. Calumet was allotted $120,000; north branch, $332,000, and the breakwaters, $480,000.

Conceived Along Gigantic Lines.

Investigation of the cost of the projected outer harbor is being made as a part of the general survey of the Chicago and Calumet harbors authorized by the last congress. A preliminary report of the possibilities of the project was sent to the river and harbor board of the war department a few weeks ago by Maj. Rees, government engineer at Chicago. It was returned for a more detailed survey and the final report has not been received.

The plans for the harbor indicate that it has been conceived along gigantic lines. The breakwaters, piers, and all retaining walls are to be built of concrete and of such proportions that the harbor will constitute an absolutely safe refuge for vessels in the worst lake gale.

It is proposed that the government shall confine itself to the construction of the harbor and that it shall be equipped for handling vessels and loading and unloading merchandise by private enterprise. Certain matters of regulation will be the province of the city. Under city authority private capital will be allowed to extend railroad connections to the harbor and lay tracks upon piers so that merchandise may be transferred from vessels to cars, and vice versa, directly.

Nor does the government purpose to interfere with municipal and private harbor projects between the shore and the government breakwater, according to the principles that will be incorporated in the proposed legislation. It is understood that the proposed harbor of the Pugh terminal company is to be located, if authorized, between Chicago avenue and the mouth of the river and between the shore and the breakwater, which is less than a mile out. It is pointed out that the outer government harbor would not conflict with this private project.

Drive Residents to Object.

The only hint of opposition so far has come, it is understood, from the residents of Lake Shore drive, who are prepared to object vigorously to the establishment of a commercial harbor off the shore on which their residences are located. They have visions of high retaining walls shutting off the blue vista of the lake at a distance of less than a mile and smoking freight steamers and tugs filling the perspective. The projectors of the plan have added a provision for a spacious yacht harbor, but this has not entirely quieted the opposition, it is understood.

The harbor commission, which worked out a scheme for a comprehensive development of Chicago's harbor facilities, has not been heard from. It has been suggested that there would be objection from this source to the location of a commercial harbor so far north as North avenue, but the advocates of the government scheme contend that the municipal commission has authority to pass only on plans affecting the immediate water front of the city.

REPORTS UPON COAL ENTRIES.

Commissioner of Land Office Dennett Says None of Applications in Alaska Has Passed to Entry.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—According to a statement issued today by Commissioner Dennett of the general land office, none of the applications to enter Alaska coal lands has passed to entry. It also is shown that of the Alaska coal cases preliminary adverse reports have been received covering 700 entries.

The Cunningham group of thirty-three entries, upon which payment was made in 1906 and 1907, and which will cut an important figure in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, now are in hearing upon adverse report of special agents. Final reports have been received upon about 100 entries, upon a large number of which the general land office has recommended criminal proceedings; adverse proceedings to cancel entries have been directed upon most of the entries finally reported upon by agents.

In the United States at large final adverse reports from agents have been received during the last twelve months upon cases involving over 150,000 acres of land within the United States. Much of this is coal land.

During the last eight years coal lands within the United States have been obtained by fraud to the extent of more than 50,000 acres. These entries usually cover the best of the coal and are today estimated as being worth $10,000,000.

"BLACK HAND" MAKES WORK.

Occupies Much Time of Postoffice Inspectors, According to the Annual Report.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—"Black Hand" cases, the most notable of which developed in Ohio, occupied a considerable part of the time of postoffice inspectors during the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1909.

This fact is disclosed in the annual report of Theodore Ingalls, acting chief inspector, given to the public today.

It is shown that the robbery of postoffices, the looting of mail boxes, depredations on the mails generally, and frauds increased materially during the year, the total being $121,942.

Of the number arrested 107 were postmasters, 45 assistant postmasters, 80 clerks in postoffices, 24 railway postal clerks, 45 city letter carriers, and 43 rural letter carriers.

PRIMES HIS GUNS FOR 'BEEF TRUST'

(Continued from first page.)

Edward F. Swift and Louis F. Swift returned in the morning. Louis F. Swift went to his Lake Forest residence and spent the afternoon on his farm.

Edward J. Tilden, president of the National Packing company, spent the afternoon at the Union League club.

Arthur F. Evans, attorney for Swift & Co., arrived in Chicago at 9 a. m. and prepared to take up the matter of the federal inquiry at his office today. He did not visit his office yesterday and indicated he was not alarmed at the activity of the department of justice in the Chicago packing field.

"I don't know anything about this federal inquiry except what I have read in the newspapers," he said. "We have been served with no notice of a suit and I have not heard that any notices have been served. I had no intimation that the government was about to start an inquiry."

Not Informed of Suit.

Henry Veeder, counsel for several packing interests, said he had had no information that the government was going to "get busy" on the "beef trust." He arrived from the east in the morning.

M. W. Borders, head of the legal department of Morris & Co., was in his office in the Rookery building in the afternoon, but asserted that he went there on other business than the federal investigation.

The offices of Armour & Co. and the National Packing company were not visited by any of the legal advisers of those concerns on Sunday because of the government's activity. The attorneys in general were inclined to believe the investigation is merely a "flash in the pan."

They frankly admitted they expected the government to institute a suit to dissolve the National Packing company, similar to the suits which have been carried on against the Standard Oil company and other corporations.

An advertisement purporting to show that the increase in the price of dressed beef in Chicago has been but slight during the last two years was published in morning newspapers. This compared the average price of dressed beef as shown by sales of Swift & Co. for the first three weeks in January for the years 1908, 1909, 1910. The statement gives the average price for each of the first three weeks in January, 1908, as 7.27 cents, 7.58 cents, and 7.51 cents a pound, and for the first three weeks of 1910 as 8.20 cents, 8.23 cents, and 8.30 cents a pound, respectively.

NEW YORK FIGHT OPENS.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—New York's protest against the high prices of foodstuffs will take active form this week by the holding of several meetings to consider the boycott plan, an investigation by the grand jury and a special inquiry by District Attorney Whitman into the part played by cold storage plants in the maintenance of high prices.

The district attorney said tonight it has been called to his attention that the rapid increase in the prices of meats and foods of all kinds has been practically coincident with the rapid increase in the number and size of cold storage plants.

One wholesale meat dealer said that if a law were passed forcing the cold storage goods to be placed upon the market within a prescribed time that the prices of meats, poultry, fish, eggs, fruits, and many kinds of vegetables and canned goods would immediately drop 25 to 50 per cent.

The district attorney has received information that whenever the season approaches when a plentiful supply of meats, fish, poultry, eggs, or fruits would naturally cause the price to drop, the controlling interests refuse to allow this supply to reach the market at reasonable prices, but keep the product away from the people by means of cold storage, to be handed out later at high prices.

Large Supplies on Hand.

Storage warehouses making a specialty of fish are said to have on hand enough to supply the city for one year, while eggs in storage are numbered by the millions.

"This question of the high prices of food supplies and milk is the one uppermost in the minds of every man and woman," said District Attorney Whitman. "If an artificial cause exists for the high prices it must be found and broken at once.

"I do not wish to talk in advance of the investigation to be made by the grand jury, but it will get all the facts. This storage problem may be the keynote. If the storage houses have any connection with the great food supplying organizations the grand jury will discover it."

PLAN INQUIRY IN CHICAGO.

Cincinnati Councilmen Will Study Conditions in the Municipal Lodging Houses Here.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Councilmen Michael Mullen and E. O. Barthgate who recently were appointed members of a special commission, will arrive in Chicago tomorrow to investigate the municipal lodging house plans there. Later they will go to New York.

REPUBLICANS SEE PERIL OF DEFEAT

Leaders Prepare to Meet Five Issues Which Will Arise in Campaign.

INSURGENCY IS NOT NEW.

Every Attempt to Tinker with Tariff Has Caused Revolt in Party.

(Continued from first page.)

encouraged it became necessary to modify the internal taxes and the customs duties. The hostility to protection evinced by the western Republicans, both in the senate and house, prevented the passage of the general tariff bill of the session of 1885-'86. What may be termed the regular Republicans took advantage of every parliamentary tactic they could think of, but they were overwhelmingly defeated.

The sentiment for the modification of the customs duties continued to increase and gave the Republican party no little concern. While the general tariff bill failed a bill was passed in 1887 in the face of Republican opposition "to provide increased revenue from imported wool and for other purposes," and thus was laid the foundation of the wool citadel, which, as the president said in his Winona speech, had become so strong as to be impregnable during the revision of the Dingley law.

Republican opposition defeated an attempt in 1888 to revise the general tariff bill of 1867. The Republicans gained full control of the government in 1889 when Gen. Grant was elected as president.

Cullom "Insurgent" in 1869.

In both the house and senate there was a strong contingent of Republicans, chiefly western members, who were opposed to an increase of protection, or, indeed, to any changes in the tariff unless they were in the form of a reduction. They protested then, as the insurgents are doing now, that they were Republicans, and that they proposed to stand by the party.

Conspicuous examples of this class of members were Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Allison of Iowa, then members of the house. They gathered around them a formidable number and on nearly every tariff question that arose they voted against the high duties, in company with the whole body of Democrats.

Senator Cullom said today that neither he nor Senator Allison nor any other of the Republicans who voted against this bill was in line with his party at the time. They were convinced that the policy of protection had been carried too far, and they believed it time to call a halt. They had no desire to destroy the system of proper protection, but their course undoubtedly exercised a restraining influence upon the protectionists and prevented the success of radicalism either for high duties beyond the necessity of the situation or for low duties which would not have provided the protection required.

West Revolts in 1872.

The bill was passed in 1870 and signed by the president. The discussion which had occurred and the independent course pursued by some of the Republicans undoubtedly was a factor in the development of the liberal Republican movement of 1872. The revolt upon the tariff continued in the west and the Republican leaders, with the sole object of appeasing the demand for reform, enacted new legislation. The reductions made, however, were extremely moderate.

The platform of the liberal Republicans demanded in the strongest language a radical reduction of customs duties. President Grant, however, was overwhelmingly reelected. There were Republicans who voted with the Democrats upon a bill fathered by Representative Dawes during Grant's second administration, and it was only by a special series of motions that the bill was passed.

In the senate seven Republicans voted against the measure. They were Allison of Iowa, Oglesby of Illinois, Sherman of Ohio, Stewart and Jones of Nevada, Sprague of Rhode Island, and Fenton of New York. The bill was signed by the president on March 3, 1875.

Seven Republicans Ask Reduction.

The Democrats secured control of the lower house when congress assembled in December, 1875, partly because of the issues that arose as a result of the panic of 1873 and partly because of the tariff. In 1877 seven Republicans voted in favor of a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to "so revise the tariff as to make it purely and solely a tariff for revenue and not for protecting one class of citizens by plundering another." The votes of these men were offset by twelve Democrats joining the Republican and the resolution was lost.

There was a Republican opposition to the tariff act of 1882. This act authorized the creation of a tariff commission. The commission was asked to make "a revision, not a destruction, of the existing tariff laws, on a scale of justice to all interests." The report which it made served as the basis for bills, and, as finally amended, it appeared in the form of the act of 1883.

Twelve Republicans voted against the conference report, among them William McKinley of Ohio, on the ground that the measure was not sufficiently protective. The Democrats, who had control in the next congress, sought to revise the tariff and four Republicans voted with them. A number of Democrats deserted their party. Six Republicans in the house voted with the Democrats upon the Mills bill of 1888. The Mills bill failed.

Outcry Follows McKinley Law.

The McKinley bill was passed in 1890. As a result of the election of 1888 the Republicans got control of the presidency and congress. The house passed the McKinley bill by nearly a strict party vote, but two Republican senators voted against concurrence in the conference report. On various schedules the Republicans broke away from their party.

Following the passage of this bill, advancing prices occurred, and a general outcry was heard over the increased cost of living. The result was a political revolution in the congressional elections of 1890. Hardly a Republican representative from the southern states survived the shock. Almost every northern state returned a majority of Democratic or Populist congressmen. The Democrats gained heavily in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas. Less than 90 of the 322 members elected to the Fifty-seventh congress were Republicans.

The Democrats were successful in the presidential election of 1892, returning Grover Cleveland to the White house and obtaining control of the senate and house. The Republicans voted with the Democrats on the various schedules of the Wilson tariff bill. On the passage of the measure, however, the party lines were strictly drawn.

Thus, the Republican insurgency always has existed upon the tariff. To say, consequently, that a man is not a Republican because he does not favor a measure which its leaders frame and advocate is not, in the view of those familiar with the history of party politics, in consonance with what has been done in the past by the men actuated by the same principles.

TILLMAN'S DAUGHTER-IN-LAW TO FIGHT HIM FOR CHILDREN.

Senator from South Carolina Will Be Defendant in Suit for Custody of Two Infants.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme court tomorrow Mrs. Dugas Tillman, wife of B. R. Tillman Jr., will bring suit against United States Senator Tillman and his wife for the recovery of her infant children, Dousch and Sarah.

Young Mrs. Tillman alleges she has been deserted by her husband and that his parents are keeping the children and not allowing her to see them. Young Mrs. Tillman has been making her home since her alleged desertion in this city with her relative, Dr. Francis Pickens Butler. She is a granddaughter of F. W. Pickens, who was minister to Russia under President Buchanan. Her mother was born in St. Petersburg, Douschka, the czarina, standing as godmother.

Douschka Pickens married Dr. Dugas of Augusta, father of young Mrs. Tillman, who married Tillman in 1908. They separated in November, 1908, Mrs. Tillman saying her husband was a drunkard and abused her.

CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION ELECTS PINCHOT PRESIDENT

Choice of Ex-Forester Follows Suggestion of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Who Remains Honorary Head.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The election of Gifford Pinchot to succeed Dr. Charles W. Eliot as president of the National Conservation association was announced tonight.

Dr. Eliot, at whose suggestion Mr. Pinchot was elected, retains the honorary presidency. Mr. Pinchot takes active charge of the association tomorrow.

Two weeks ago Dr. Eliot wrote to the executive committee of the association expressing his opinion that Mr. Pinchot, as the recognized head of the conservation movement, should take the active leadership of the association.

TAUNTS CANNON ABOUT LORIMER

Hamilton Breaks Up Dinner Peace with Reply to a Charge of Treason.

TAFT GAINER BY FIGHT.

Even Democrats Admit the President Will Get Legislation He Wants.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Repartee, in which a reference to the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois by Democratic votes figured, brought on a row that nearly broke up the dinner of the Republican congressional committee Friday night, according to the additional details of the clash between Speaker Cannon and Representative Hamilton of Michigan.

Cannon, it appears, was roundly denouncing the Republican insurgents, when suddenly he wheeled, and, pointing his finger at Representative Hamilton, exclaimed: "Mark my word, it will go ill with those gentlemen who think they can disown this or that party policy of this or that party leader and ride home to a victory thereby. When such tactics are adopted, there are states, of which Michigan is one, that will send Democratic representatives to the next congress, where now they have solid Republican delegations."

"I have been a stanch Republican all my life," replied Representative Hamilton. "I challenge the right of any one to question my Republicanism. In reply to the reference to my state, let me call your attention to the fact that to the glory of Michigan it never has sent to the United States senate a member elected by Democratic votes."

Taft Gaining Every Day.

All these various disturbances in the party ranks have led to greater activity in committees than ever in history. Although there are practically three parties—the "regular" Republicans, the "insurgent" Republicans, and the Democrats—maneuvering for political advantage there are signs that President Taft by steering his characteristic "middle of the road" course is gaining supporters for his legislative program.

The skill shown by the president in avoiding clashes with either faction of the ruling party has impressed the Democratic minority. In the house there are indications that the threatened fusion of Democrats and insurgent Republicans is little feared by the majority.

"Taft is trying to beat the Democrats out of any prospect of controlling the next house," remarked a Democratic leader. "If it was not for the way he is knocking Republican heads together and making them fall into line for advanced legislation—Democratic legislation, if you please—we would get you fellows sure."

Rail Legislation to Pass.

It is regarded as probable that the president's proposed railroad legislation will be enacted at the present session, regardless of the fact that bills on the same subject, and opposed to the Taft bill, have been introduced in the senate by Mr. Cummins and in the house by Mr. Mann. There may be some Democratic opposition to certain features of the administration bill.

The president's federal incorporation bill is expected to have the hardest sledding of any measure in his legislative program. Land bills and measures designed to carry on the work of conserving natural resources will receive careful attention at the present session, regardless of probable extension into next summer of the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

When the house meets tomorrow it is expected to ratify the selection of Representative Graham of Illinois as one of the minority members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, and some time during the week the joint committee will get down to work.

Fall Causes Young Woman's Death.

Miss Anna Check, who fell on the icy pavement in front of her residence, 1945 Roscoe street, last Saturday, and fractured her skull, died yesterday. She was 23 year old.

Cathedral Oak

The Cathedral finish is now pronounced the most beautiful, the most appropriate, and the most uniformly satisfactory treatment yet applied to oak furniture in the styles of the earlier English periods.

Our displays of Cathedral oak furniture are probably the foremost in this country. They include the best productions of a number of the most prominent makers. The principal assortments are in designs for the Dining Room, Living Room and Hall.

Cathedral Oak Sideboard in Elizabethan Style, $67

(Without Mirror, $52)

Length, 60 inches; height, 55 inches

Cathedral Oak Dining Table (diameter 54 inches), to match, $48; China Cabinet, $37; Chairs, $6.25

Variety is one of the great advantages to be had in buying at this store. From our immense assortments the requirements of almost every practical and artistic taste may be completely satisfied.

Compare our prices

The Tobey Furniture Company

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street

Marshall Field & Co.

In Our Picture Galleries

THREE SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

Paintings by Carleton Wiggins, New York.

Water Colors by Miss Jessie Arms, Chicago.

Etchings by Lester G. Hornby. *Fourth Floor.*

FINAL CLEARANCE WEEK

In Our Upholstery Sections

Reductions of one-fifth to one-half on all remnants and patterns not to be re-ordered:

DRAPERY FABRICS *LACE CURTAINS*
WALL PAPERS *PICTURES*
FURNITURE COVERINGS *CRETONNES*

RE-UPHOLSTERING—A liberal discount from the regular prices is given on all orders for Re-Upholstering and Re-Covering Furniture placed during the remaining days of January. *Fourth Floor.*

Fine Hand-Painted China: Clearance of Odd Pieces

BEGINNING THIS MORNING:

An admirable collection of studies from the foremost decorator on which heavy price reductions have been made:

Jugs, Plates, Steins, Salad Bowls, Chop Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Boudoir Articles, Vases, Ice Cream Trays,

AND NUMEROUS OTHER FORMS, ALL EXQUISITELY DECORATED BY ARTISTS.

Second Floor.

Don't Wait for Summer Go Find It on The Golden State Limited

A Flying Palace

You have been *thinking* about *California* ever since the *winter* started. You would feel *better* if you had gone *sooner*. Send me your address and learn all about "The Golden State Limited" that leaves Chicago and St. Louis *every day* for Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. It is a *first class* train for *first class* passengers *only*. What's the use of *bundling up* to go to the mail box or the store when you can take the *best train* on the *best road* and find the *best climate* in three days.

The Golden State Limited

Runs to a place where the *flowers never die*, where the *warmth of life* is in the soil *forever* and a *freeze* is never known. Let me know when you want to *start* and I will tell you *more* about it—about Victrola recitals *en route*, stock quotations, the world's news service and other distinctive features.

Besides "The Golden State Limited," "The Californian" and *other* excellent trains start *every day* from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Memphis, with choice of routes. Write today.

Rock Island

A. B. SCHMIDT, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.
91 Adams Street Chicago. Phone Cent. 4448.

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HERE TO EAT.
LO CO., 295-297 Wabash Av.
and American Restaurant
Business Saturday, Dec. 18,
Public Invited.
BE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

BRITISH PARTIES EVENLY DIVIDED

Next House of Commons Practically Will Be Tied When Vote Is Taken.

ASQUITH FACES PERILS.

New Cabinet May Find Itself in the Minority Before Another Year.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Never in the recollection of the oldest politicians have the British parties been in such a perplexing position as they find themselves today and are likely to face when the next house of commons is organized. So evenly divided will be the membership of the next house, and so close is the popular vote, that the result of the elections for all practical purposes may be considered a tie.

No human mind can divine which of the principal and different questions before the electors had the most influence at the polls, or whether the results mean that the people demand tariff reforms, or are loyal to the lords, or anxious to reject Chancellor Lloyd-George's budget, or whether all three of these had an equal effect.

Under these circumstance neither party wants the responsibility of attempting to legislate, and since a division must be so close, the Unionists are better satisfied to be in opposition than to have won by a very small majority.

Balfour Glad to Shift Care.

Mr. Balfour's speeches show plainly that with the existing conditions he is glad not to have control of the government. Premier Asquith would be equally pleased to escape the perils of piloting the party through the troubled waters. There are precedents for him to ask the king to summon another leader to form the government, but no one expects him to haul down his flag. All the prophets make the prediction that the new cabinet will find itself in the minority within a year and that the country will plunge into another general election.

The remarkable figures recorded at this stage of the balloting foreshadow clearly how nearly equal both the popular vote and the membership of the house of commons will be divided between the two great factions. The popular vote stands: Unionists, 2,565,671; Liberals, 2,824,315; Laborites, 396,113. This gives the united Liberal-Labor party a majority of 155,858 in a total vote of 5,785,157. Today the membership of the house of commons is a tie, the Unionists and the combined Liberal and Labor party each having elected 318 representatives.

167 Seats Still to Be Filled.

One hundred and sixty-seven seats remain to be filled, of which 102 are English. In the last parliament these were: Unionist, 88; Liberal, 115; Nationalist, 16. Should the present trend of voting continue neither the Unionists nor the Liberals will be able to muster a majority of more than a dozen, and the Nationalists, with eighty-three votes, will be wholly masters of the situation.

The peers and the Irishmen will be the dominating forces of the next parliament. Premier Asquith has two battles to fight, to reform the lords and to pass the budget which failed and the budget for the coming year. The prospect is that both the peers and the Nationalists will vote for the budgets. The house of lords can be reformed only by a bill which the lords must swallow. They may deny that the country has given a mandate for this. The Unionists insist that the elections have not proved that the country desires a change in the historic status of the upper house. They argue that a bare majority is not enough. No country with a written constitution, such as the United States, they point out, can make such changes by a mere majority.

Nationalists All for Home Rule.

The position of the Nationalists is unique. With them all questions are subservient to home rule. The tariff reformers declare that the Irish are all protectionists, if they could vote that issue without complications. The Nationalists in the last parliament declared against the budget principally because they were opposed to increased whisky taxes, but they probably would help it through the next house as a measure of political strategy.

Home rule is not likely to get far next session, according to well versed politicians, because the reform of the house of lords, which the prime minister has written at the head of his program, promises a great struggle. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, will be a figure almost as important as the premier, because Mr. Asquith can do nothing without him.

The Conservatives believe that the older wing of the Liberal party, represented by Premier Asquith, War Secretary Haldane, and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, now repent of having permitted radicals like David Lloyd-George and Winston Spencer Churchill to commit the party to a budget which is so far on the road to what their opponents term socialism.

Liberals Crow Over Enemies.

The Liberals assert that their enemies are trembling in their boots lest they find the government on their hands, with the necessity of raising revenues for old age pensions and a larger navy, and at the same time attempting to adopt protection.

The surprise of the campaign has been that the manufacturing centers, with a few exceptions, have gone for free trade, while the squirearchies have shifted to the protection party. The Conservatives are convinced that this campaign is the first milestone in a bitter struggle in which history will repeat itself and in which their party will return to power by gradual steps, as it has in the past whenever disastrously overthrown, and firmly will establish imperialism and protection.

That the struggle is bitter even at the present moment there is no question. The one time chivalrous atmosphere of British politics has been changed wonderfully. So much personal feeling and so many charges of lying and intimidation have been unknown since reform bill days. The Liberals make wholesale charges that the workmen in the factories, the farm laborers, and tenants have been dismissed and threatened with eviction for supporting their party.

Suffragettes Keep Quiet.

Picturesque features of the campaign have been furnished by carts going about the streets loaded with "dumped" foreign goods and posters by the best cartoonists on the walls caricaturing the lords and picturing the misery of free trade to the poor man. One element which was counted upon to furnish spice failed to come up to expectations. The suffragettes generally have been quiet. Mrs. Pankhurst gives the explanation that the suffragettes know when to demonstrate and when to keep quiet. It is the members of the cabinet they want to reach. They can reach the voters, and they expect to vote at the next election.

Irish in Delicate Position.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—The situation created by the British elections is one of no little difficulty for the Nationalist leaders. On the one hand they probably have it in their power to make or unmake any government depending upon the new house of commons for existence; on the other hand, their experience in the home rule parliament of 1892 convinces them that measures in the direction of a national self-government for Ireland must have the support of an adequate British majority if they are to be carried successfully.

Hence, John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, has expressed the wish that the Liberals may have an independent majority to overcome the house of lords' veto, and such a majority is regarded here as essential.

Speaking at Fermoy, William O'Brien bitterly attacked Mr. Redmond's policy in accepting Premier Asquith's promise. He warned his countrymen that they were being grossly deceived if they supposed they would get home rule from the next parliament. They were told that they must wait until the veto of the house of lords was abolished, but if they waited for that they would have to wait until they were older than Methuselah.

Will Take Part in Minstrel Carnival for Charity.

LEFT TO RIGHT
MISSES ALICE MORRISON, LEONA SMITH, MARIE WALTON, OLIVE MCLAUGHLIN CATHERINE BURKE

MISS ANNA MORRISON MISS MARGUERITE MCMAHON

Girls of the north shore younger set will appear in a minstrel carnival tomorrow night at Belmont hall, North Clark street and West Belmont avenue, for the benefit of the Church of St. Mary's of the Lake, Buena Park.

Special music for the occasion has been written by Bert Peters. A feature of the program will be oriental dances to the accompaniment of tambourines, bones, and cocoanut shells by the Misses Catherine Burke, Leona Smith, Olive McLaughlin, Gertrude Owens, Alice Meehan, and Marie Walton. Jerome J. Crowley will be the interlocutor. Others to take part are:

Miss Anna Morrison, Miss Marguerite McMahon, Charles McCabe, John Burns, Thomas Linscog, Louis McGarry, Archie Guerin, and Edward Madden.

Mr. Linscog and Miss Burke, assisted by a young woman's sextet, will appear in a vaudeville song and dance sketch. A reception will follow the program. The program will be repeated on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1.

STIRS CANADA BUSINESS MEN

Bill Before Parliament Declared in Earl Grey's Interest.

MAY COMPLAIN TO THE KING.

Toronto Art Censors Indorse Michael Angelo Painting.

[CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Alleging that Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, is a stockholder in a corporation that would benefit through a bill now before parliament, and that he is using his influence to secure its passage, the retail merchants' association of the dominion is said to have threatened that it will complain to the king and ask for the governor general's recall.

E. M. Trowern of Toronto, secretary of the association, is reported to have said at the meeting of retail merchants at Hamilton that the association had written to Earl Grey informing him that unless he ceased to interfere in behalf of the bill they would address the king on the matter.

Verdict for "Last Judgment."

The art censors of Toronto, after rejecting Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" as indecent for public display in the Canadian city, have passed on Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," and the verdict is with Michael Angelo.

A display of indifferent reproductions of famous paintings in a Toronto art dealer's window aroused the ire of a number of moral vigilantes of the city, and complaint was made to the morality inspector. That worthy decided that, while open to criticism from an artistic viewpoint, the reproductions were not a menace to public morals. It was agreed to submit the matter to Magistrate Denison of the Municipal court, who had previously ruled Botticelli out of the class. Those are famous pictures and no objection can be taken to them.

Toronto is now much concerned over the fine line drawn by Magistrate Denison, on one side of which stands Botticelli and on the other Michael Angelo.

Thaw May Wreck Ice Palace.

Work on Montreal's ice palace, the leading feature of the winter carnival, has proceeded under difficult conditions for the last two days. Rain and warm weather have softened the ice until workmen are in danger of falling walls and are sloshing around in rubber boots and threatening to leave the job. The ice palace is approaching completion, but a continuation of the existing thaw for a few days will send it crumbling to the ground.

Ottawa is a sea of mud and water. The warmth and rain has put an end to all winter sports. Countess Grey had issued invitations for a weekly tobogganing and skating party at government house yesterday, but was compelled to give up the fête.

Lives Two Hours; Wins $3,000,000.

The survival of a child for two hours after birth has brought an estate of $3,000,000 to its father, Charles W. McLean of Brockville, according to dispatches received here. Mrs. McLean was a daughter of the late Senator Fulford, who left an estate estimated at $9,000,000, one-third of which under his will was to go to his daughter's issue. The mother was compelled to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and upon the birth of the child shortly after she died. The child lived but two hours, but thereupon became heir to the great estate which passed to its father at its death.

Grand Trunk Completes Division.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 23.—The Grand Trunk Pacific railway completed the prairie section of its transcontinental line last night, steel being laid to Wolf creek, at the foot of the Rocky mountains, where the mountain section begins.

MRS. FISKE, ILL, QUITS TOUR.

Leaves Augusta, Ga., for New York, Where She Will Have Operation on Throat.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Fiske, starring in the Manhattan company's production of "Salvation Nell," closed all engagements after her performance here last night, and left today for New York.

Mrs. Fiske has not been well for several days, and last night it was determined that an operation on her throat was necessary.

Her manager, states for her that she expects to resume her work in about ten days.

HEAVY QUAKES ON RECORD: LOCATED IN MANY PLACES.

Potsdam Seismograph Broken by Violent Shake, Which Probably Occurred Somewhere in Asia Minor.

POTSDAM, Jan. 23.—The seismograph here on Saturday registered an earthquake of phenomenal violence, the disturbance occurring apparently in the Caucasus region or Asia Minor. The movement of the instrument occupied about fourteen minutes, when the apparatus broke, owing to a heavy concussion.

Fear Quake in Iceland.

DARMSTADT, Jan. 23.—The seismograph at the Jugenheim station, near here, recorded on Saturday morning a tremendous earthquake about 1,500 miles distant. The directors of the observatory are of the opinion that the quake occurred in the southwestern part of Iceland. The concussions were so strong that the indicator repeatedly exceeded the registering capacity of the apparatus.

Quakes Shake West Indies.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Jan. 23.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt throughout the island at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon. In this city the protracted shock caused a panic, but no damage was done. The quake also was felt in Martinique.

Bryan Guest of Lima, Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 23.—William J. Bryan has been made the special guest of the municipality and invited to attend a reception arranged in his honor on Tuesday. Mrs. Bryan, who has been slightly ill, has recovered.

INSURANCE QUIZ IS PLANNED.

Arrest of Chicagoan in Cincinnati Results in Investigation of Bankers' Reserve Concern.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The recent arrest in Cincinnati of Thomas A. Campbell, living at Western Springs, Ill., and having offices at 140 Dearborn street, Chicago, on a charge of grand larceny at the instigation of the officials of the Bankers' Reserve Fund Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, has resulted in the issuing of a letter demanding an investigation of that concern's business.

Mr. Campbell came here several days ago relative to a merging of it and the First National Life Insurance company of Aberdeen, S. D. Attorney Charles C. Outcalt, for the company, charged him with having stolen a list of policy holders and he was arrested.

Yesterday the insurance office issued a statement that it had asked Attorney General Denman to investigate the company's business. It is charged that the salaries of the officials are out of proportion to its business.

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Dr. Scholl Foot-Eazers and Arch Supports
prevent and cure these troubles as well as relieve rheumatism, backache, and nervousness by properly equalizing the weight and poise of the body.
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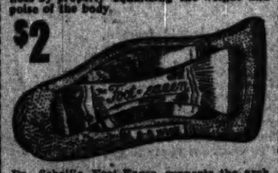
Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer supports the arch here, eliminates strain and pressure, corrects foot faults. It is extremely comfortable and unnoticeable when worn in a regular size shoe and gives a youthful, springy step to the walk of the wearer, price, $2
McVicker's Theater Building
Van Buren and La Salle Streets
(Near La Salle Street Station)
Harrison and Clark Streets
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
MAIL CARE WITH MAIL ORDERS.
SPRING CATALOG SENT ON REQUEST.

CHARGE DUKE WITH FORGERY

Italian Scandal Involves Nephew of Cardinal Rampolla.

SEQUEL TO DIZZY CAREER.

Feared Nobleman, Who Is Missing, May Kill Himself.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, Jan. 23.—According to charges made public today, the Roman nobleman who recently discounted at Florence bills of exchange to the amount of $10,000, bearing the forged signature of Cardinal Rampolla, was the duke of Campobello, the cardinal's nephew.

The duke resided in Rome and went in the best society. He was a member of aristocratic clubs and spent money lavishly. Two years ago he was separated from his wife, the Princess Altieri, and subsequently he was expelled from clubs where he had not paid his gambling debts.

He then began the negotiation of checks, it is said, purporting to have been signed by Cardinal Rampolla, but was detected. The matter was hushed up, it is alleged, the cardinal honoring the checks in the hope of averting a scandal.

The duke's father then obtained a declaration from a tribunal that his son was insane. The duke consequently lost his civil rights.

After this the duke went to Florence, where, with the complicity of a priest, it is charged, he discounted the forged bills of exchange.

It is alleged that he also stole $6,000 from a religious institution there and fleeced several prelates. He continued to spend money lavishly.

His whereabouts now are unknown, but it is stated that his arrest is imminent. It is feared that he may commit suicide.

Cardinal Rampolla's health, which is not good, has been affected by the scandal. The pope is much saddened by the affair.

NICARAGUA NEAR DECISIVE BATTLE

Skirmish Occurs Between Government Forces and Rebels at La Libertad.

MADRIZ READY TO FLEE?

President Attempts to Win Back Opponents by Friendly Acts at Managua.

BY R. W. EMERSON,
[STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—What probably will prove the decisive battle between the government forces and the army of Estrada is expected to open at La Libertad tomorrow. The first skirmish was fought between outposts this afternoon, the fighting continuing for sixty minutes, but without serious losses on either side.

President Madriz deprecates the report that the revolutionists have with them eighteen cannon manned by Americans. He claims the army of the government is larger than that of the enemy. The strength of the first he places at 5,000 men and the second at 3,000.

Returns Keys to Arellanos.

Despite this apparent confidence on the part of the president, it is the consensus of opinion in Managua that the president and other officials of the government are prepared to flee to Leon if the revolutionists are victors in the campaign in the Chontales district.

Madriz already has begun work to win back the confidence of the conservatives. He has returned to Arellanos the keys to the latter's safe, which were seized a couple of days ago. This safe contains $20,000 in gold which Madriz intended to force Arellanos to let him take as a "war loan." In several other ways Madriz has begun to modify the orders which he put into effect recently against all who were suspected of not being in full sympathy with the government.

Trouble at Managua Grows.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 23.—The arrest of conservatives alleged to be involved in a movement against the Madriz government still continues.

The wildest rumors are current. One reports the capture of the steamer Victoria by the revolutionists on Lake Nicaragua. Another has it that Gen. Vasquez has gone over to the revolutionists, but this is declared by the government to be absurd.

Kimball Warns the Americans.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Jan. 23.—Rear Admiral Kimball, commander of the American squadron, has issued a notice urging all Americans in Nicaragua to abstain from taking part in the political controversies or from violation of the laws of neutrality towards the factions in arms. He declares he will not extend protection to any so-called American interest which has no existence in law or by right.

According to advices received here, revolutionary columns have appeared in the vicinity of La Libertad and Santo Tomas, important mining centers in the department of Chontales.

Great tension prevails throughout the republic because of the conscription orders. In most places, however, the majority of the recruits are allowed to proceed with their work in the day, but they must sleep at the barracks at night.

The rising of the Conservative party has caused surprise in some quarters, as President Madriz was the first to promise and accord, so far as he was able, complete liberty.

BAREFOOT DANCER STRICKEN FROM BRITISH COURT LIST.

Lady Constance Richardson No Longer Can Appear Before King Edward—Music Hall Performances Cause.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.—King Edward has ordered the name of Lady Constance Stewart Richardson stricken from all the court lists because she persists in giving her barefoot dances at the Palace music hall. Through Sir Edward Knollys she has been advised never to appear before the king again.

Lady Constance Richardson collapsed when the royal command was given to her. She tried to break her contract with Alfred Butts, the music hall manager, who is said to be paying her $1,000 a week, but was talked out of the plan. Such action, she was told, would not make amends.

The king formerly was friendly toward Lady Constance and admired her athletic prowess. He first became displeased with her when, after giving her "Salome" dance before him, she suddenly sank on her knees at the conclusion of the dance and said, in the manner of the Salome of history:

"Sir, give me the head of Sir Ernest Cassel."

Sir Ernest Cassel is the king's financial adviser, and, although unpopular generally, is a favorite of his majesty. The king did not relish the joke.

Buy
Swift's "Premium"
Butterine
in the
Original Package

You can be sure of quality backed by reputation
Sweet, Pure, Clean
Made by
Swift & Company, U. S. A.

TARIFF PEACE STILL ABSENT

Germany Dissatisfied with Note from the United States.

VARIOUS POINTS AT ISSUE.

Evidence in Berlin That Further Negotiations Must Be Held.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The American note on the tariff is not satisfactory to the German government. A dispatch delivered to the foreign office last night was deciphered in installments today, being examined page by page by the officials concerned.

The first paragraphs of the note, favorable to the German contentions, gave the impression that the controversy was ended, but as the note proceeded it was perceived that various points have yet to be considered and that Washington continues to hold positions to which Germany is not prepared to yield at present.

The feeling at the foreign office is one of great disappointment, and although there is no talk of tariff hostilities, it is evident that there must be a further exchange of communications.

MEAT AND CATTLE ISSUE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The state department and the German embassy here have declined to make public any details of the negotiations which have been in progress for the last three months regarding the agitation of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich act as it related to German products.

It is known, however, that they have proceeded to a point where one issue remains, that of the removal of the restrictions on American cattle and meat imported to Germany.

The German government in its last note indicated its purpose to continue on the favored tariff list all the American products at present included in the terms of the arrangement with Germany, concluded under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley act, this to be in return for the concession under the new tariff act of the minimum rate to all German imports into America.

Say Rules Are Prohibitive.

But important western interests have insisted that the German regulations regarding the imports of American cattle and meats into Germany are absolutely prohibitive and discriminatory.

A possible solution of the issue may consist, it is suggested, in the consent of the American government to waive further consideration of the cattle question for the reason that there is now little or no trade in that line owing to the high prices of beef in this country.

CHINA HONORS DESCENDANTS OF THE STATESMEN OF 1860.

Imperial Edict Bestows Rewards for Anti-Foreign Policy Opponents, Who Restored Order in Peking.

PEKING, Jan. 23.—An imperial edict was issued today, announcing rewards for the descendants of the officials who opposed the anti-foreign policy of 1860 and restored order at Peking after the British and French invasion.

The treaty of Tientsin, which was arranged by Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the English and French envoys to China, respectively, was signed in June, 1858. It provided for the exchange of the ratifications at Peking within a year from that date, but when the time came for ratification the British envoy, on his way to Peking, was stopped in the River Pei-Ho.

Admiral Hope, commander of the British fleet, attempted to force a passage, aided by several French warships, but was repulsed.

The English and French then prepared an expedition against China. In October, 1860, the allies invested Peking and the city surrendered with slight resistance. On Oct. 24 the treaty of Tientsin was ratified.

WHEELER GUEST OF THE KAISER

University President at Family Party of Royalty and Emperor Passes the Sandwiches.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Emperor William has paid a high compliment to Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, whom he had at a family gathering a night or two ago. The party included the empress, the crown prince, and one or two other princes, and Prof. Wheeler spent several hours in their company. It was a typical German domestic scene, the empress doing needlework while taking part in the talk. The emperor himself passed around the sandwiches.

"Polly Prim" Dresses
We've a kind of dress just suited to the modern Little Miss Polly Prim. She wouldn't look nearly as well in any other style.
"Polly Prim" dresses are made of fine French ginghams, some in pink stripes and others in blue.

As Illustrated, $2.35
Ages 2 to 6
Long-waisted; panel front; tilted skirt; lace insertion.
Mail orders filled promptly.
Other dresses in similar style, $2.35, $2.75 and $3.50
A Store of Children's Apparel.
A STARR BEST
Two Floors at
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Not in any Milk Trust
The Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
The Food Drink for All Ages.
For Infants, Invalids, and Growing Children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others are imitations.

You will not have that Tired Feeling
If you drink good Ale moderately and regularly.
BASS' ALE
(Pale Ale and Burton Ale)
IS THE BEST OF GOOD ALE, THE HEALTHIEST TONIC, THE FINEST APPETIZER AND DIGESTIVE.
ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE EVERYWHERE.
Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use. On Draught at home, from wholesale dealers and jobbers.
BASS & CO., 628 N. Clark St., Chicago.

SOUTHWELL'S ORANGE MARMALADE
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT.

Mandel Brothers
Oriental rugs
great clearance
Lot 1. 65 Caraba rugs in beautiful color tones and designs; grades that sell usually at $10, now reduced to 7.50.
Lot 2. Baluchistan and prayer rugs in typical oriental mosque patterns and colorings, now reduced from $15 to $12.
Lot 3. Shirvans, extra fine Baluchistans and other weaves from Asia Minor; $20 grades reduced to $15.
American rugs greatly reduced
$7.75 for Mt. Vernon colonial rugs, 3x6 feet.
9.75 for Mt. Vernon colonial rugs, 4x7 feet.
15.75 for Mt. Vernon colonial rugs, 6x9 feet.
22.75 for Mt. Vernon colonial rugs, 9x12 feet.
22.85 for Sanford's Axminster rugs, 2.3x5.0.
13.75 for Sanford's Axminster rugs, 3x6 feet.
19.75 for Sanford's Axminster rugs, 3.3x10.6.
24.75 for Sanford's Axminster rugs, 9x12 feet.
26.50 for Wilton velvet rugs, size 9x12 feet.
28.50 for Royal Wilton rugs, size 8.3x10.6.
32.50 for Royal Wilton rugs, size 9x12.

Society, Clubs, Entertainments.

Events in Society.

CLUB and society women are interested in the coming of Mrs. Frances Squire Potter of the English department of the University of Minnesota, who will be in the city several days after Feb. 2. Mrs. Potter, who is well known as an author and lecturer (her books are issued under the name of Frances Squire), will talk before several of the clubs and study classes on topics of woman's education, and will be a guest at a number of luncheons and dinners.

During her stay she will be the house guest of Mrs. K. L. Hartshorn, 6035 Drexel avenue. On Feb. 3 a luncheon will be given for her at the Chicago Woman's club, at which there will be 200 women present and at which other special guests will be Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Philip Moore of St. Louis, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Edward L. Upton, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Dr. Sophronisba Breckinridge, and Mrs. H. Van der Ploeg.

The women actively in charge of the luncheon include Mrs. Hartshorn, Mrs. Van der Ploeg, Mrs. Herbert Duncanson, Mrs. Mabel Sippy, Dr. Anna Blount, Mrs. Mary Holmes, Mrs. H. C. Newton, Mrs. F. K. Tracy, and Mrs. L. B. Bishop. Mrs. Van der Ploeg will give a tea at her residence, 5521 Woodlawn avenue, for Mrs. Potter on Friday, Feb. 4, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

A group of north side women have arranged for four Lenten readings to be given by Miss Anna Morgan at 11 o'clock on Monday mornings during February. The opening reading, on Feb. 7, will be given at the residence of Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, 631 Rush street, when Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" will be read; Mrs. Harold F. McCormick will throw open her residence at 1000 Lake Shore drive for Feb. 14 for the reading of William Vaughn Moody's "The Faith Healer;" John Galsworthy's "Joy" will be read on Feb. 21 at the residence of Mrs. James B. Waller, 140 East Superior street, and the final reading will be of Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants," given on Feb. 28 at the residence of Mrs. Robert G. McGann, 120 East Pearson street.

The Woman's Athletic club has held its annual meeting and reelected for its president Mrs. Fred W. Upham. Mrs. Reuben H. Donnelley has been chosen vice president and Mrs. William Nelson Pelouze treasurer. Mrs. W. H. Lyford will serve as secretary for the next year. The new board of directors includes Mrs. Edward A. Leicht, Mrs. T. R. Lyon, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mrs. George R. Reynolds, Mrs. La Verne W. Noyes, Mrs. George Sheldon, Mrs. Darius Miller, and Mrs. John Farson.

The new natatorium will be opened shortly with a members' day program.

Edwin M. Switzer and Miss Martha Switzer, 1363 North State street, will give a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Grant have issued cards for an at home for Sunday, Jan. 30, from 5 to 10 o'clock, at their residence, 1538 Fargo avenue, Birchwood, in celebration of their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Charles Kilpatrick, 4929 Kenmore avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Percival Leadlay of Toronto. Mrs. Kilpatrick gave a dinner for a half dozen guests at the Chicago Athletic club on Friday evening, following the dinner with an opera party, and tomorrow night she will give a dinner and bridge party.

Mrs. James A. Russell, 6312 Kenmore avenue, and Mrs. Henry W. Greenwood will give a reception Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the Ravenswood club for 500 guests.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jenkins of 6702 Newgard avenue, Rogers Park, announce the marriage of their daughter Florence to George Botto Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hart, 4728 Beacon street, on Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Florence Elizabeth Doyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Doyle of 314 East Thirty-eighth street, to Carl Francis Kempf, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kempf of 2150 Cleveland avenue. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Holy Angels, Roman Catholic, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 5 o'clock.

Miss Marjorie Bertha Cooke left on Saturday for Boston, where she will appear before the Twentieth Century club and the Boston Suffrage society in a suffrage monologue. She will remain in the east a month.

MISS DOROTHY POTTER.

Miss Dorothy Potter is to marry George Howard Stanton on Feb. 5 at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Potter, 622 Wrightwood avenue. Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald will be maid of honor and J. Morris Oliphant of New York will be best man. Only the two families will witness the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. J. H. Edwards.

Miss Gladys Goodrich, 522 Deming place, has gone east for six weeks. She will visit friends in New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. Whitney Farlin of 1244 Lake Shore drive leaves on Feb. 1 for four months' stay in Florida, visiting Palm Beach, Miami, Ormond, and St. Augustine.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Milligan sailed for Italy on Saturday. Later they will visit France and England.

Mr. and Mrs. Marum, 6462 Monroe avenue, will leave on Friday for southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Felsenthal of 3331 Calumet avenue announce the engagement of their daughter Minnie to Armand Goldman, son of Mrs. S. Goldman of 727 Aldine avenue.

The Choral society of Austin will give a tea tomorrow afternoon at the First Methodist church, Austin. Mrs. Edwin Renner, Mrs. J. B. Greulich, Mrs. Fred R. Clarke, Mrs. A. B. Whitlock, and Mrs. Ethel G. Benedict, assisted by the choral club, will present a musical program. Miss Dorothy Meyer, Miss Violet Smith, and Miss Beatrice Russell will serve.

Mrs. F. B. McKinley, 1927 Calumet avenue, received informally on Saturday for Mrs. Mark Moody of Nevada, Mo., formerly of Chicago.

Miss Ethel Hoskins of Austin will give a bridal shower tomorrow for Miss Alice Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Williams of 308 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, whose wedding to Donald Beggs, also of Oak Park, will take place on Feb. 10.

The third dance of the Midwinter assemblies of Oak Park was held Saturday night at the armory of the suburb. The dance scheduled for Feb. 11 has been postponed on account of the Lenten season, and a spring party will be given in April instead.

The marriage of Miss Maria C. Wainstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wainstein of Denver, Colo., to Mr. Louis Carlo, son of Mrs. Pearl Brown of South Chicago, took place yesterday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Dinkleman, 6014 Michigan avenue. Dr. Abraham Hirchberg performed the ceremony. The best man was Mr. Max Frey; the maid of honor, Miss Stella Dinkleman.

Miss Dorothy Traill, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Traill, who moved from Austin last fall to Jerome, Idaho, is to marry Paul Chapin, also of Jerome, next June. Miss Traill, who is not 18 years old, passed through Chicago last week on her way to school in the east.

Miss Esther Bonney, daughter of Mrs. William B. Bonney, will be married tomorrow evening to Harvey Gilmore of Wichita, Kas., at the Bonney residence, 229 North Park avenue, Austin.

Society at Nation's Capital.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney was hostess at a luncheon today. Among her guests was Mrs. Frank O. Lowden.

Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams, will leave Washington shortly for Chicago to visit her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, and will accompany them to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras celebration.

The Washington smart society was given a treat this afternoon when it was invited to a reception given by marquis de Villalobar, minister of Spain, in celebration of his majesty King Alfonso's saint's day.

A Spanish orchestra played in the conservatory and the servants wore their state liveries of perukes and satin breeches. The guests included the entire diplomatic corps and members of official and presidential society.

Meetings and Entertainments.

A musical and flower fête with esthetic dancing by little girls and young women will be among the attractions offered at the pre-Lenten bazaar to be held tomorrow evening at West Side Masonic temple under auspices of the guilds of the church of the Epiphany.

Eight little girls of the church will give an exhibition of Swedish dancing. Others who will take part are Miss Helen Davis, Miss Jessie Howes, George E. Shipman Jr., and Thomas Bowers. A dinner will precede the musical and a dance will end the entertainment. Mrs. J. St. John Booth, Mrs. William A. Davidson, and Miss Mary Granger make up the committee on arrangements.

The Fire Insurance club of Chicago will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the board of underwriters' rooms for an address by Dr. H. C. Martin of Indianapolis, on "Insurance Journalism."

Woodlawn Improvement association will hold the annual meeting tomorrow at 8 p. m., at the Woodlawn Park club house, Sixty-fourth street and Minerva avenue.

Windsor Park Woman's club will meet tomorrow at 2:30 p. m., at the Windsor Park Episcopal church for an address by Municipal Judge McKenzie Cleland.

The Woman's Aid society of the Joyce Methodist church will be entertained by Mrs. W. B. Leach Thursday afternoon in the church, Byron and Seeley streets.

A card party and dance will be given by the woman's auxiliary and the Kenrose club of St. Ambrose church at the Chicago Beach hotel next Saturday evening.

The commissioners of Lincoln Park offer a free illustrated lecture on "Les Miserables" by A. Klein, at Seward Park assembly hall, Sedgwick and Elm streets tomorrow evening.

Chicago Hebrew institute offers a lecture on "Peru" by F. S. Phillips at the Institute, Wednesday evening.

Fort Dearborn club will hold a formal reception and dance at the club house Friday evening.

Music and the Drama.

Concerts, Recitals, Opera.

BY W. L. HUBBARD.

YESTERDAY was a busy time for the music patron and the music reviewer. Following upon a strenuous fortnight of grand opera, it consisted of two entertainments in the afternoon and two in the evening.

In the afternoon at the Auditorium Maud Allan, the much discussed dancer, made her first Chicago appearance, and in Orchestra hall Dr. Ludwig Wuellner came forward in another of his song recitals. In the evening in the Auditorium the Boston Opera company offered a concert in which the majority of its principals and the orchestra appeared, and at the Great Northern theater the National Opera company began a fortnight engagement with a presentation of "Il Trovatore."

Of Miss Allan's work report is published in another column. Dr. Wuellner had only a comparatively small audience, but he gave a program of interest and attractiveness, consisting as it did of the "Five Songs" of Wagner, the entire "Swan Song" series of Schubert, and the three "Gaudeamus" songs of Jensen—a list of twenty numbers. I was able to hear only the Wagner group, but in these the striking and strongly individualized interpretative methods of the eminent German artist were full in evidence and resulted in impressing and moving the audience as they ever have done.

The tendency of the artist seems, however, to be to indulge in more of dramatic stress than he did when first he came to us—a tendency which does not add to the worth of his achievement, since it oftentimes results in something that borders closely upon the absurdly exaggerated.

Even if we are Americans and far distant from the fountain head of German song, we do not need to have every syllable and every shade of meaning hammered home to our consciousness. We are not dull, and, what is more to the point, we have a remarkably keen sense of the ludicrous here in this American land of ours, and Dr. Wuellner comes at times dangerously near unconsciously appealing to that sense. He need not overdo for us any more than he would for his German auditors.

He was vocally well disposed, and although his singing troubles itself little about the accepted rules and standards of true vocal art, he declaims his text with so much power and such dramatic intensity that it can but grip the listener and carry the meaning of the poem home. The best achievement in the Wagner group was the "Steh' still" and "Schmerzen," which he gave with true mastery. The "Träume" was taken at so slow a tempo and so overemphasized that it failed of effect.

The evening concert of the Boston Opera company attracted an audience which filled about two-thirds of the seats of the Auditorium. It was one of those mixed affairs in which each singer comes out and exhibits the nervousness which the majority of operatic vocalists display when asked to stand still in front of the orchestra instead of back of it, and sing quietly without indulging in accompanying gestures. The audience was appreciative, however, and demanded double and triple encores after every selection.

The best work done on the first half of the program was that by Alice Nielsen, who sang the Mimi recital from the opening act of "La Bohème," and in response to insistent applause gave "A tot" of Bemberg and the Hahn "Si mes vers." The admired soprano was again in fine vocal condition and sang more satisfactorily than she had done during the opera engagement. Her voice was fuller and freer, and much of the bell-like clarity which formerly distinguished it and which cold had kept from showing itself during the fortnight, was again in evidence.

Mme. Olitzka contributed three songs in which her art as singer proved itself not only by what was accomplished vocally but by the skill with which the effects of an annoying cold were concealed and worked around. Mme. Emma Hoffman sang the "Aida" aria from the third act of the Verdi opera, and gave as encore the Bohm "Still wie die Nacht." Her voice is a big one, used boisterously rather than artistically, and her manner of singing is essentially operatic in the unpleasant sense of that term.

MISS ALICE NIELSEN

At the Great Northern the National company had a public of encouraging size, which was liberal in its applause, and the good old Verdi melodies unmistakably pleased. The troupe had made the trip from Minneapolis, and weariness showed its traces, but it may be said that the principals include some singers of good abilities, and the performance last evening made up in spirit and evident sincerity what it may have lacked in polish and smoothness.

The Manrico of the cast was Mr. Battaini, who proved himself a young tenor with a healthy, clear, ringing voice, which he uses with lavishness and with considerable taste. He is distinctly pleasant to listen to, and with his "Di quella pira" roused such hearty enthusiasm that a repetition was immediately and insistently demanded. Blanche Fox was the Azucena, and her voice showed itself a rich one, well suited to the Verdi music and capable of giving it effectively.

The Count Di Luna of Mr. Seci-Corsi was positive and forceful and vocally commendable. Mr. Gravina made a praise meriting Ferrando, but Mme. Frery was a Leonora to whom it was difficult to listen with unalloyed joy. The chorus is not numerous but is industrious, and the orchestra, under Mr. Angelini, worked hard. Tonight "Cavelleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will be presented.

Lackaye Talks and Acts.

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

MR. LACKAYE was in a tolerant moed last evening at McVicker's, and between the acts of "The Battle" spoke quite kindly to his admiring audience.

By way of paying it a compliment he told the story of Mr. Shaw, who on the first night of one of his plays in London, visited the theater, not to learn if his own work was good—which he knew it was—but to discover whether or not the audience was a success. Last night's audience, Mr. Lackaye said, was a success. This was because it was so profligate in its applause, and he suggested as a wise plan for theatergoers that they be enthusiastic during the first act of a play, just for the inspiring effect on the performers during the other acts.

Encouraged by the pleasure which these remarks inspired, Mr. Lackaye indulged in criticism of Mr. Moffett's play and of his own part therein. He said that in addition to fulfilling the primary function of the drama, "The Battle" was punctured with slight injections of thought, but not enough, he hoped, to cause annoyance. The struggle between Capital and Labor was ages old, Mr. Lackaye informed his hearers, and he asserted his belief that in the prehistoric days those of our ancestors equipped with the longest arms and the most resilient tails took unto themselves the largest cocoanuts. Reference was made to the difficulties which he encountered in the impersonation of John J. Haggleton, the millionaire, since his personal income was not in harmony with the state of affluence from which that character formed his mode of thought and his method of living. He hoped the ladies and gentlemen present would find food for chat at their after-the-theater suppers, and vanished laughingly behind the curtain, saying: "Girls, you see I have fixed it for you!" Which sally was greeted cordially.

"The Battle" will be recalled from its production here a year or two ago as an amusing discussion of the industrial combat. Its performance at this time is in no wise inferior to the previous one, though the cast is changed in its most important points. There is a scene wherein a semi-sinful young woman tempts a somewhat prim young man to kiss her, by exposing to him her white throat, and in this Miss Jule Herne, succeeding Miss Grace Filkins, was persuasive. Mr. Lackaye seemed simpler and more forceful in the leading rôle, and in the controversy in the third act over the millionaire's expedient philosophy he and Miss Clara Blandick and Harry Hilliard were most realistic. The point of view of the Sunday night audience was rather interesting. It was absolutely with the millionaire monopolist in all his arguments in defense of evasions of the law and other commercial dishonors, and exhibited no sympathy whatever with the militant young woman who took the other side.

After Mr. Lackaye's departure from McVicker's, two weeks hence, "The Man of the Hour" will be played there again. In April Walker Whiteside will return in "The Melting Pot," and soon thereafter there will be a long season of grand opera in English by the Aborn Opera company, for whose performances popular prices of admission will be charged.

In "Miss Nobody from Starland" Ralph C. Herz will impersonate the adventurous son of a millionaire who, while engaged as assistant to an apothecary, becomes apprehensive that he has put poison into a prescription instead of peppermint. While on board the Lusitania in flight from the consequences he becomes attached to a young woman who combines the interesting occupations of chorus girl and diamond smuggler. Inevitably she is also the daughter of Mr. Herz's supposed victim. When he himself is accused of being a smuggler he thinks he is suspected of murder, and there is much agitation until the entire party, detectives, ship's officers, coryphées, and comedians, arrive in Chicago to unravel the plot on the stage of the Princess during the first night's performance of a musical comedy. Miss Bessie Wynn plans to appear as the leading comedienne.

The Wide, Wide World.

Trade of Roumania in the Hands of the Jews.

BY GEORGE A. DORSEY, PH. D., LL. D.

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LESPEZI, Roumania, Oct. 22.—There are certain things that a Roumania gentleman considers beneath his dignity. These same things are above the peasant. And the result is that the foreigner has come in to do this work for him. The foreigner in Moldavia is, to a large extent, Jewish.

Here in the big glass works the laborers are German, Austrian, or Bohemian, only 10 per cent of the 200 employés being Roumanian. The man who owns the land on which the plant is situated is a Roumanian. He leases it to a company of four Jews. They hire foreign experts and 90 per cent foreign labor. And yet I found a single Roumanian county in Transylvania from which over fifty had worked, at one time or another, in a glass works in Newark, O.

I am not yet ready to answer satisfactorily the question suggested by the above facts—i. e.: why the Roumanian of Transylvania will cross the sea to blow glass, while here in Roumania labor must be imported from adjoining countries.

But of the overwhelming preponderance of Jews about here there is no doubt. Focsani, the county seat, with 8,000 inhabitants, has 6,000 Jews. They cannot own land, for no foreigner may own land in Roumania.

Anomalous Position of the Jews.

A foreigner may become naturalized by the Roumanian parliament, but in the great majority of the Jews in Roumania we have the anomalous condition of men born in Roumania, of fathers and grandfathers born in Roumania, that have no citizenship abroad, but they are not Roumanians. They are simply Jews, though in the volume of statistics they are classified as "Strangers without foreign protection." Of these there are 270,000 in the kingdom.

When I passed north of Focsani yesterday I entered Moldavia, the stronghold of the Jew in Roumania. There are thousands of Jews in every county, ranging from Tecuciu with 4,000 to Jassy with 46,000, including nine counties with more than 10,000. These Jews are chiefly descendants of Jewish families who settled here during the last century and came largely after the partition of Poland.

At the middle of the eighteenth century they numbered about 12,000 and formed 2 per cent of the population. In seventeen years they had increased to 19,000; in 1834 they numbered 24,000. But it was after the treaty of Adrianople, when Moldavia regained her liberty, that the real immigration of Jews began. For Moldavia was rich and a most undeveloped field. By 1831 out of a total population of 920,000 in Moldavia 37,000 were Jews.

Sudden Great Influx.

But now began the greatest increase, for within seven years their number had grown to about 80,000. They came largely from Russian Poland and from Galacia, but also from parts of Germany. And there were forty-two boroughs almost exclusively peopled by Jews. After 1838 the increase was steady, but not so rapid. By the last census there were about 200,000 Jews north of the Milcovu river. In ninety-six years the Roumanian population of Moldavia increased 169 per cent; the Jewish population increased 1,533 per cent.

The Jewish population of three towns in Moldavia today is great. In Galatz there are about 14,000; in Botosani, nearly 17,000; in Jassy, about 45,000.

The Jews in Multania have never been so numerous as those in Moldavia, and the county which contains the capital, Bucharest, is the only one showing a really great Jewish population. Bucharest today contains about 45,000.

Of European states showing a dense Jewish population Moldavia is fourth and Multania eighth, Bucovina, a province of Austria, being first with Russian Poland second; Galacia, another Austrian province, third. In Bucovina the population of Jews per 1,000 Christians is 131; in Moldavia it is 107. Of the states of Europe with a large Jewish percentage Roumania is fourth, exceeded by Austria, Hungary, and Russia. Great Britain is eighteenth in this list, with two Jews to every 1,000 Christians. And the percentage is even less in Denmark, France, Italy, and Belgium.

ROUMANIAN BRIDE.

Unlike Other Roumanian Towns.

Even last night, as I drove through the dimly lighted streets of Falticeni, I felt that I was in a town quite unlike any Roumanian community I had ever before seen. The impression has been confirmed today. Here are long streets with tiny shops back under a sort of arcade, along which one finds practically everything except a cook stove hung on a line. It is really the halfway stage between the tiny oriental bazaars where the merchant sits cross-legged on the floor, with his entire stock of trade in front of him, and the modern country store. The houses are low and utterly lacking in simple peasant grace and beauty, such as I have come to expect in peasant villages. Even away from the streets of shops the houses all have their long end toward the street, with doors opening upon the street. The majority of them have ugly tin roofs and are lacking in regularity and tidiness.

I hold no brief for the Roumanian for the legal or mental attitude that he assumes toward the Jew. I am simply trying to tell you what I see and what seem to be the facts.

These Jews live upon the peasants. Through their connections to the north they have the advantage of the peasants in buying, and through their superior mental training they have the advantage of the peasant in cunning, sharpness, and business instinct. The result is that the peasant is in debt to the Jew, and the Jew would own his land if the state did not make it impossible.

Competition Among Jews Keen.

Jews are so numerous here at the present time that the struggle amongst them for a livelihood is keen and evidence of the struggle is easily seen amongst them. It is said that they advance money or credit to the peasants during the winter for their crops the following season, always at a high rate of interest. They buy eggs for candy and receive payment for the cheapest sort of merchandise in grain, both corn and wheat, which they are able to ship out at a good profit.

Among themselves they speak Yiddish; they also, of course, speak Roumanian, but the majority of them are unable to read or write in the Roumanian tongue. They have their own schools, which are, as a rule, poorly kept, for they are supported by families who cannot afford to pay the tax required by the state of $6 for the children of a foreigner. Any man in Roumania not a Roumanian, whether born here or not, is regarded as a foreigner.

There are many good looking buildings in Falticeni; good looking houses with pretty, tasteful architecture and with good gardens. The majority of these belong to the Jews. There is also a big, imposing, and architecturally good county building and a good orthodox church, but the town lacks any single distinguishing feature. There is evidence of a struggle going on here which is not the struggle of the peasant.

Emigrants in America.

There are about 100 Jews from Falticeni in America. No attempt is made to stop them from emigrating, but each, like every other man living in Roumania, must have a passport, and for this he must pay $4. The great majority of them go to New York, and many of the emigrants are young men who go to escape military service, for, although the Jew is a foreigner in Roumania, he is subject to the same taxation and to the same military duty as any citizen of the kingdom.

From Falticeni I have come today to Lespezi in the prefect's motor car, provided for him by the state in order that he may the more easily get about through the county, which is largely mountainous and nearly 100 miles in length. Down through the town and beyond we met a steady stream of peasants making their way in to the market, the majority of them in little tiny wagons drawn by tiny oxen or ponies, many afoot, often carrying their boots under their arm and splashing along through the mud and rain. All were wrapped in their big winter garments, either a great brown cloak or an embroidered sheepskin coat with the wool side turned out. Many of them have laid aside the broad brimmed, low crowned hat which they wear in the summer and have put on a big, brimless, tall astrakhan winter cap.

The road by which we traveled is one of the state roads, in excellent repair, of great width, and lined with trees. As we whizzed along it seemed an endless panorama of squealing pigs, squawking geese, barking dogs, and excited peasants trying to get their little wagons out of the way.

Jewish Families All Listed.

Lespezi is the leading town of the district, which numbers 9,000 families, of which 264 are Jews. In the notary's office I was shown a list bearing the name of each Jew, his age, and the fact that he had paid his poll tax of $5 a year. Besides the 264 families of Jews there are twelve Jewish families in the town which have ceased to be Jews—i. e.: they have become naturalized and are now Roumanian citizens. There are perhaps forty other families the heads of which are over 60 years of age. As they are not obliged to pay taxes on account of their age, they are not listed.

These Jews are all petty merchants or druggists or physicians, for every field of activity is open to them except government service and the practice of law. And in this respect they are on an equality, neither better nor worse than any other stranger in Roumania. When they become citizens they lose their identity as Jews. In other words, they are not denied the privileges of citizenship on account of their religion but as strangers.

It is difficult for them to get the privileges of a citizen because their competition with the peasants is feared; it is feared that with equal privileges, especially with the ability to own land, the peasants would soon find all their land in the hands of the Jews.

The ground on which this village stands was formerly part of a large estate. A little village sprung up, the occupants of the houses paying a small tax to the owner of the estate. Many years ago the villagers purchased the land on which the town stands, and it is held in common by the village, those owning houses paying each year a certain sum, equivalent to ground rent, into the village treasury. Land about here varies from $50 to $75 an acre for good land and from $40 to $60 an acre for land on the hills.

Woman, Her Work and Interests

Just Between Us Girls.

BY SISTER MARY.

I HAVE just been reading about an address made last week at the West Side Coeducational club in which the speaker, Mrs. Henry Jafray said:

"The unmarried woman of 28 is an important factor in social and business life. She is probably better looking at that age than any other. At one period of our civilization she might have been called an old maid. But that time is passed. She doesn't have to be married now unless she wants to. She can go into business, take up a profession and do many other things, but she is not an old maid."

Good for Mrs. Jaffray!

There is nothing terrifying about old age if a woman doesn't grow old. She must train herself to see the cheerful side of life; even the funny side of mishaps she cannot help. To strangle complaints with a laugh—a merry laugh—that will beautify the heart and brain and clear the dull mists of care from the eyes.

She must remember that every one likes to see a cheery, pretty, well groomed woman, and that no one cares, has even a glance, for the other kind.

She must know that while it is a fine thing to be beautiful, it is a deal more important to be interesting and young in heart. And that the tremendous desire to look sweet and pretty rest entirely with herself; that it is no trifling matter, neither is it absurd or something of which one should be ashamed.

She will have to learn early in the game that it is a big, howling, foolish mistake to believe that one learns only from suffering. She must learn that happiness too can teach lessons one never forgets.

She must remember not to exhaust herself and use up all her nervous energy over petty cares. She should know that every time that she loses control over the nerves she is taking fresh steps down the path that leads to premature old age.

She must learn not to potter, but to work when she works and rest when she rests, and to put her work away and play when she plays.

The matrimonial problem sometimes frets the maid of 28 or over.

It needn't.

Until she has at least reached the age of 28 she cannot possibly realize her own charms and know how to use them. She not only knows herself well but usually she knows men. She understands what willing slaves they are to bright companionship, genuine sympathy and unselfish affection.

The young girl may have a pack of wild, crazy, flighty, ardent admirers tagging after her, but fine, thoughtful men bestow their sentiments and appreciation upon an older woman, who gives to these qualities their true value.

And if the right man doesn't happen along there are so many helpful, useful things she can do.

I have a friend, a sincere, splendid woman, whose life has been spent in educating girls. She once told me, with great disgust, of a conversation she had with another unmarried woman, a classmate of hers, who was wildly lamenting the fact that neither my friend or herself had ever married.

There is nothing more irritating to the average woman of intelligence today than the attitude that one must marry before a certain age is reached.

It may be said, in passing, for the benefit of materialists who would barter their ideals for a home, that careful statistics taken from a number of the homes for the aged and infirm women throughout the country show over 80 per cent of the inmates are or had been wives and mothers.

Some one has said wisely that if there is anything worse in this world than not being able to marry the man you want it surely is in marrying the man you don't want.

And that is the idea of the sensible unmarried woman of 28 and over today.

Beauty and Health.

BY MARIAN MARTINEAU.

HARRIET: There is not much satisfaction in using curling fluids, but you will find this one of the best recipes obtainable for that purpose: Three ounces of quince seed juice, two drams of tragacanth, two drams of boric acid, one-half ounce of spirit of camphor, and three ounces of water. The hair is moistened with the fluid before putting it in papers, curlers, or before using curling tongs.

F. E. R.: Here is a lotion for darkening the hair: Put 5 cents' worth of green sage in an iron kettle which can be closely covered and pour over it three quarts of boiling water—preferably soft. Let simmer until reduced one-third; then take off the fire and leave in the kettle for twenty-four hours; strain, add two tablespoonfuls of alcohol, and bottle.

Wet the hair thoroughly with the lotion at night. The pillow will need protection, as unless the hair be perfectly dry the lotion will stain. The tea gives the hair a nice, glossy, and healthy look.

EDITH: This is an excellent tonic for oily hair: Two ounces witch hazel, two ounces alcohol, one ounce distilled water, and forty grains resorcin. Apply every night, rubbing it thoroughly into the scalp.

New "Cocoon" Gown.

A belt of silk and a few bits of lace are the principal essentials in the "cocoon" gown brought out in New York, and the newest in clinging costumes for women. Buttons and hooks and eyes are of little use in the garment, which is designed by wrapping the folds of silk about the body. The idea is said to have come from the turbans worn in the orient. The multitudinous folds of the dress are made of expensive laces and embroideries.

Household Hints.

BY SALLIE JOY BROWN.

TO remove the shiny patches mix a teaspoonful of powdered nut galls in a cupful of hot water and sponge.

To remove stains from light colored tweeds fuller's earth made into paste with a little boiling water is good. Apply hot and hold before the fire until dry, when the powder may be brushed away. If not successful the first time, try again—it is sure to succeed.

Oil, fruit, or paint stains may be removed by means of a home made mixture composed of a teaspoonful of oil of lemon, peppermint, cloves, and cinnamon, with a wineglassful of rectified spirits of ammonia. This is to be rubbed on the garment with a piece of old silk.

Clear ammonia and water is useful for removing spots from clothes and taking the shine from the collars. Rub on with a clean clothes brush, using clear water afterward for sponging.

When using gasoline it must be remembered that all the grease spots must first be removed, as gasoline only cleans, it does not remove stains or grease spots. In dampening men's trousers to press be careful not to get them too wet, as you shrink them in spots and bow them out in places. It is best to use only a dampened cloth, and then one is sure that the dampening is done evenly. Boys' suits may be renovated by the wet process, simply washing in plenty of hot water and soap bark. After thoroughly rinsing hang in the shade to partly dry and press damp with a heavy, hot iron.

Boys' half worn overcoats (by this I mean frayed buttonholes, frayed pockets, and frayed edges) may be made presentable by binding the edges and pockets with wide black silk braid. The buttonholes may be worked over with heavy twist or may be bound with the silk braid. If the collar is worn it is not difficult to put on a new one of velvet. By this means the laddie's coat may do school or work service for another year and his best one be saved—as well as the tailor's bill.

Bad Breath Inexcusable.

A bad breath is inexcusable. A number of conditions can give a bad breath; but in the first place no one should breathe into another's face so that the condition of the breath is made known. It is entirely unnecessary to do so. The breath is something that should never be given or taken. Children should be taught this as soon as they can understand anything. When close to another in conversation turn the head a little to one side or stand back so that the current of air coming from the mouth will not strike the face. A little practice will show how easily this can be accomplished. In the next place, you can tell for yourself whether your breath is sweet or not by sending it up toward the nose so that you can smell it.

Sensible Boys' Clothes.

Small boys are generally neglected when writing of fashions, yet the present styles for boys of 2 to 4 years are sensible and comfortable. With a Russian blouse opening on the side or in front as a one piece garment, a blouse and kilt, or blouse and knee trousers, confined and bagging at the knees, a small boy appears well dressed. Cloth, flannelette, cheviot, and serge make sensible Russian suits. They do not need a lining and are finished with belts, collar bands, and bands down the fronts of fancy braid, or a bright piece of woolen goods, cloth, etc., will answer. Patent leather belts are worn by small boys.

Weight on Shoulders.

The weight of a child's clothes should hang from the shoulders, and for this purpose the various excellent underwaists come with buttons for fastening to all skirts. The one piece dresses hanging loosely from the shoulders will never disappear, but they are generally used only for infants and for children of 3 years and under, and come under "infants' wear."

Potato Salad.

Boil twelve large potatoes and when near cold chop fine, adding two chopped onions and salt and pepper; add one-half cup of melted butter and one-half cup of vinegar.

SAYS MANY TOOK THIEF'S PLUNDER

Artist's Accuser Promises to Tell Police of Respectable "Fences."

BOOTY FOUND IN STUDIO.

Charles L. Frank, However, Defends Purchases of Jewelry and Clothes.

Sherman McHale, the burglar with a record of three terms in Joliet, who caused the arrest of Charles Lee Frank, artist, on the charge of receiving stolen goods, yesterday promised to furnish the police with evidence that he guarantees to blight the reputations of "several" men who stand well in the community.

The ex-convict, under the nursing of his bride of three months, is rapidly recovering from the bullet wound inflicted after robbing the flat of Mrs. Margaret Ross, 4332 Vincennes avenue, and expects to leave St. Bernard's hospital on Thursday. He says he will take Lieut. T. F. Cronin of the Fiftieth street police station to the various houses he has robbed during the last ten months and indicate the persons to whom he sold the plunder and the final disposition made of it by his different "fences."

Nine victims of his robberies appeared at the Fiftieth street police station yesterday and identified part of their losses, and McHale said there were about fifty or more to be heard from. He declared that Artist Frank received at least $1,000 worth of the booty with full knowledge of how the stuff was procured. Frank denounces the prisoner as a prevaricator.

Nevertheless the police apparently verified some of McHale's statements and Lieut. Cronin said that the evidence against the artist was strong.

What Artist Frank Bought.

Frank, the police say, acknowledged purchasing some "old jewelry" and "old clothes" from McHale, whom he has employed periodically during the last ten months in retouching and repairing old oil paintings. The artist explained his purchases of the jewelry on the ground that he was a collector of antiques, and said he took a chance on the old clothes on McHale's statement that they were taken for debt.

However, the police recovered from Charles Moe, a pawnbroker at 62 Adams street, two gold rings of latest pattern which Moe said he had purchased recently from Frank for $2. McHale said he sold the rings to Frank for $2. Moe also told the police that the purchase was not the first business transaction of the kind he had had with Frank.

The police also recovered from Louis Grosse, who conducts a store in the Studio building at State and Ohio streets, where Frank lives, a gold watch pin set with a large pearl, which Frank had given to Mr. Grosse's little daughter as a present. The police also, under the direction of McHale, found in Frank's studio a goldsmith's assay scales.

Both these articles McHale said he stole and sold to Frank, and McHale also said that thereafter Frank used those scales for weighing jewelry that passed in their business transactions. Frank said the scales had been in his possession for a long time, and were used to weigh gold materials used in his work of artist.

Entangled by His Own Anxiety.

Frank became involved in the affair through his apparent anxiety to clear himself of suspicion before he was accused. He called at the police station on Friday and told Lieut. Cronin he was greatly shocked to learn that McHale was a thief and ex-convict. The artist then furnished, as evidence of his own standing, a list of prominent business men who would vouch for him. Frank told the police he had done work for Theodore P. Shonts and Miss Helen Gould and several Chicago business men verified that statement.

Then Lieut. Cronin called at the hospital and told McHale of Frank's call, and the burglar was asked to show the way to recover some of the plunder, and he simply replied:

"Get Charles Lee Frank."

The lieutenant demurred, explained how prominent men had vouched for the honesty of the artist, and the ex-convict became angry and shouted:

"Do as I tell you, or you won't get any help from me. I will produce at least one witness who will swear Frank knew the stuff was stolen."

Get Goods from Studio.

The burglar's instructions were carried out in so far that the arrest was made, but the artist did not care to confront his accuser. Sergt. Nugent and Policemen J. E. McCarthy and P. H. Brown then searched the studio and recovered the goods where McHale said they would be found. Most of the stuff was in McHale's own suit case. Clothing, jewelry, a pair of opera glasses and other things were in Frank's suit case.

Among the stuff Frank admitted purchasing were a pair of old rose pearl and gold opera glasses, and the file marks on the front brace indicate that a monogram had been cut off. There was a gold testing and smelting outfit, gold and silver coins, and clothes. All tailor marks were removed.

Three gold watches and a lot of other goods found in McHale's suitcase still await identification. More jewelry and valuable furs were recovered from McHale's house, 6134 Wentworth avenue. His wife was wearing the furs, but the police are sure she had no knowledge of his double life. She conducts a small store.

She is a country girl of 20 and met McHale at Murphysboro, where he was formerly in business. She fainted when the police informed her she was married to an ex-convict.

LOVE FEUD IN OLD COUNTRY CARRIED TO CHICAGO STREETS

Two Greeks Fight Over Woman Whom Both Had Wooed—One Stabbed, Other Suffers Broken Leg.

Trouble over a woman, which started in Greece, resulted in a fight with knives last night in Chicago, in which one man was stabbed and the other suffered a broken leg.

William Tragos, 716 Mather street, and a man known as Peter Collier, 902 Grand avenue, were the principals. Tragos was stabbed by Collier and Tragos' brother, George, struck Collier with a club, fracturing his ankle.

Both men were in love with Athanasia Yeione before coming to this country. Tragos arrived in Chicago several years ago, leaving his rival on the field. Collier, too, came here and embarked in the fruit business. Several months ago the woman, with her parents, sought her fortune in the new world.

Her love for Tragos had cooled, however, and she told him. According to the police, he sought out Collier last night and invited him into a restaurant at Halsted and West Polk streets. At the same time, it is said, he arranged to have his brother and several men in the place.

When the quarrel over the girl was started Collier saw the odds were against him and fled. The others followed. A block away from the café he turned on his assailants, who were about to overtake him, and stabbed his rival. The wounded man's brother, George Tragos, then struck Collier with a club, breaking his leg.

OWNER AWAITS MISSING YACHT.

E. F. Kieth and Cruising Party at Old Point, but Nothing Is Heard of Overdue Ship.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23.—Nothing has been heard of the steam yacht Courier, owned by E. F. Kieth, and due to arrive in Hampton Roads Friday. The Courier was last reported Thursday at Delaware breakwater. Mr. Kieth and a party of friends who expected to accompany him on a southern cruise are at Old Point.

Some Trampers of the Trail—Jet Black Eyes and Olive Skins in Gipsy Camp at Thornton.

RAID APPALLS THE POLICE

Four Little Girls Found Sleeping in Acorn Athletic Club Room.

CONFESSIONS MADE BY TWO.

Seven Members of Organization Are Arrested and Others Sought.

Four girls, whose ages range from 13 to 15 years, were found asleep on a pile of blankets in the Acorn Athletic clubrooms in the rear of 644 Wells street, which was raided last night by the Chicago avenue police. They are:

BARTINNES, INEZ, 25 Michigan street, 15 years old.
DIEHL, JESSIE, next door neighbor, 13 years old.
STEEL, RUBY, 312 West Huron street, 13 years old.
WILSON, VIOLET, 746 Franklin street, 14 years old.

Policeman McShea early yesterday morning discovered that burglars had entered the fur store of Gonlouris Brothers, 645 Wells street, by sawing the iron bars on a rear window. He telephoned to the station for assistance and Sergt. Linenkugel responded. While searching for clews a resident of the neighborhood suggested the burglars might be found in the rooms of the Acorn Athletic club, immediately across the street.

Police Raid the Rooms.

The police acted on the suggestion and found the club in two rooms which reeked with the fumes of stale beer and cigaret smoke. The furniture consisted of several wooden chairs, a deal table, a punching bag, and a kerosene lamp. On the table were several empty glasses and beer bottles.

Timothy Ring, 19 years old, 1141 Orleans street, found sitting at the table, was the only occupant of this room. The girls were found in the other room.

Ring and the girls were taken to the police station. The girls were questioned by Lieut. Doherty, and Iona Bartinnes and Jessie Diehl admitted improper acts with Ring, and the Diehl girl said Ring gave her money and afterwards took it away from her by force. The girls will be turned over today to Juvenile Officer Michael Whalen.

The Steel girl has been missing from home since last Thursday and the police sent out a message Saturday night searching for Iona Bartinnes, who, with the Diehl girl, had been away from home since Friday.

Members of Club Arrested.

Ring first gave his name as Ruts, but was recognized by Policeman Whalen, who had him sent to the John Worthy school some time ago. He said he gave a wrong name because his mother had a warrant issued against him for disorderly conduct.

Detectives Stromberg, Wells, and Abbey arrested six boys who are said to be members of the club. They are:

DOMABRISIO, CÆSER, 18 years old, 630 North Franklin street.
GARDELLA, LEWIS, 16 years old, 335 West Ontario street.
GEARY, PETER, 16 years old, 355 West Ontario street.
KRAMER, PETER, 18 years old, 628 Orleans street.
RAWLEY, JOHN, 17 years old, 226 West Erie street.
WALL, EDWIN, 16 years old, 118 West Huron street.

Five others were arrested, but they convinced the police that they were not members of the club or implicated in any way. They were allowed to go after being questioned. The police are looking for James Kilroy, president of the club.

Accused of Attempt to Kidnap.

Margaret Marello was arrested on the charge of attempting to kidnap Elizabeth Conway, 11 years old, 1018 Townsend street, and Anna Sweeney, 5 years old, 904 Sedgwick street. She denied the charge. She said she is 23 years old and lives at 1130 Milton avenue. The Conway girl is a sister of Miss Margaret Conway, organist of St. Dominick's Roman Catholic church.

Several articles of wearing apparel and a diamond valued at $2,000 were stolen from the room of W. R. Thompson, 366 State street. The thief forced open the door of the room and then broke open a trunk which contained the articles.

SPRING AWAITED BY GYPSIES

Huddle in Tents at Thornton Until Road Is Open.

CHICAGO FORAGING GROUND.

Women Beg and Tell Fortunes for Winter's Supplies.

The arrest of a member of "King" Dimetro's band of gypsies by the Chicago police on the charge of horse stealing has directed attention to the band itself and its picturesque winter camp at Thornton, Ill.

Nearly 100 olive faced men, women, and children, driven in from the "road" by the cold weather, have been living in tents at Thornton during the last two months, and they are expected to remain there until spring, when they will again take to the road.

A long, rigorous winter passed under canvas would seem to be the last choice of a band of rovers who know all the pleasant places, but Thornton is within easy striking distance of Chicago, and that means bread and wine and a bit of money for the members of the nomadic tribe.

Women Forage in Chicago.

The women of Dimetro's band come here and get food, clothing, and money by begging, fortune telling, and other means, and they then return to their wind swept, snow bound village camp and hudle about the tent fires. A camp by the side of a soft southern stream would be more comfortable, but no rich cities are there, and it takes real money and substantial food to provide for the winter wants of gypsy children and their parents.

Though the police of Chicago have had some trouble with Dimetro's followers, the members of the band have kept their peace with the authorities of Thornton. Village Marshal Frank Blank says they neither beg, steal, nor commit any other public offense at Thornton. They keep within the law at all times, and thus assure themselves of the official tolerance which permits them to make that place their winter home.

At Peace with Thornton.

What the gypsies do in Chicago is of no concern to Thornton, and they, knowing this, seek only to hold the friendship of the officials and people of the village.

"Dimetro and his people have been camped here for two months," said Marshal Blank, "and have given us no trouble. We do not permit them to beg or tell fortunes in the town, and they do not attempt it. Thornton is the regular winter camp of this particular band, and we never have had any complaint against them. They live here in their tents, with their horses and their dogs, and whatever troubles they have begin and end among themselves. The gypsy who was arrested in Chicago belonged to Dimetro's tribe. But he did not steal any horses here, and no stolen horses have been brought to Thornton."

WOULD DIVERT JEWISH TIDE.

Banker Schiff Says Most Important Problem Is to Get Immigrants Beyond Mississippi.

New York, Jan. 23.—Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, told his fellow countrymen tonight that the most important problem with which they are confronted is "how to turn the tide of Jewish immigration from the Atlantic coast board to the western coast and the great hinterland of the United States beyond the Mississippi."

Mr. Schiff was speaking before the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid society, which held its annual meeting here today.

"The immigration of today is much different," continued Mr. Schiff, "from the immigration of years ago. I was surprised recently to see the stalwart, brawny men the Russian Jews are bringing to our shores, some of them without $25 in their pockets, but with capital in their bodies and their brains that belongs to the entire nation."

EXTRA TIRES AS AUTO BAIL.

Mrs. Payne Whitney and Two Women Friends Are Halted in Flushing.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—While Mrs. Payne Whitney and two women friends were returning from Manhasset today in an automobile the driver was stopped in Broadway, Flushing, by a bicycle policeman. Lieut. Williams demanded $100 bail for the appearance of Henry Allendorf, the driver. Allendorf hadn't the money and appealed to Mrs. Whitney. The three women together had only $20.

The lieutenant said that wasn't enough. He suggested that the machine be left as security, but Mrs. Whitney had to get to New York. She asked that the two extra tires and the $20 be taken as bail—the tires were worth $75. The lieutenant acquiesced. As the machine was going away Mrs. Whitney remembered that toll would have to be paid over the bridge, so Allendorf persuaded the lieutenant to let him have $1.

MORE ROADS BEGIN REALTY INQUIRY

Western Indiana Disclosures Cause All Terminal Lines to Investigate Deals.

SEEK FETZER WITNESSES.

Wayman Expected to Present Evidence to the Grand Jury Early This Week.

Following the lead of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad, it developed yesterday that other railroads are preparing to start civil suits to demand accountings in connection with real estate purchased for terminals in Chicago.

For several days every railroad with terminals here has been conducting a secret investigation of its real estate purchases, as a result of the charges of fraud and conspiracy which have been made by the Western Indiana. Railway men said during the day that it was too early yet to say what had been discovered, but one attorney indicated that several suits could be looked for in the near future.

The state's attorney's inquiry into the charges of real estate manipulation made against John C. Fetzer, Benjamin Thomas, and Charles R. Kappes by the Western Indiana and Illinois Central railroads may be handicapped today by the absence of important witnesses. It is said that some persons who have an intimate knowledge of specific deals whereby the railroad is alleged to have been defrauded are being located with difficulty.

Wayman's Sleuths Seek Witnesses.

Walter L. Fisher, who is representing the railroads at the inquiry, refused to divulge what witnesses had not been found. Detectives from the state's attorney's office were out with subpoenas in an endeavor to reach some of the men whose testimony is desired. Reports that certain witnesses who could tell of some of the deals had been spirited from the city was denied.

In connection with the inquiry looking toward grand jury action, it developed that real estate transactions of Fetzer's other than those concerning the purchase of land for the two railroads are being investigated. Among them is a purchase of land made for the Northwestern Elevated company, in which it is alleged two big commissions were charged.

Silent as to Thomas' Position.

The status of Mr. Thomas as chairman of the Managers' association remains the same. Nothing further could be learned concerning the report that he intends to resign pending the outcome of the present inquiry. While it is generally believed that his resignation is coming, Mr. Thomas maintains silence, and other officials of the association and the associated roads will not discuss what action is to be taken concerning him.

The evidence in the case will be ready for the state's attorney by Wednesday. Mr. Fisher said that he expects the inquiry will be finished by tomorrow night, and the testimony of all the witnesses will be placed in the hands of Mr. Wayman. While the state's attorney has not indicated what he is likely to do, there is a well defined belief on the part of the men familiar with the facts that the case will be sent to the inquisitorial body Wednesday or Thursday.

The Western Indiana is planning a complete reorganization of its real estate department as a result of the disclosures.

The New Williamson Novel:

"Lord Loveland Discovers America"

Illustrated Fixed price, $1.20. Postage 12c.

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Lord Loveland Discovers:

That the mysterious author, "Sidney Cremer," who is blighting his theatrical career, is really the girl who first made him ashamed of being a fortune hunter.

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Empire room, ninth floor, Wabash avenue

The following extraordinary reductions are quoted on the model costumes, gowns and coats used this season in our dressmaking and tailoring department.

DESCRIPTION	DESIGNER	COST	NOW
1 green ottoman silk 3-piece costume...	Jeanne Hallie	$420.00	$175.00
1 gray cloth 3-piece costume.....	Paquin	437.00	125.00
1 rose velvet and silk 3-piece costume...	Giraut & Sirie	445.00	100.00
1 black meteor gown	Templier	225.00	75.00
1 rose satin 3-piece costume.....	Callot Soeurs	462.00	125.00
1 gray silk princess gown.....	La Croix	225.00	60.00
1 cedar cloth 3-piece costume.....	Douellett	257.00	75.00
1 black net and jet gown.....	Baden & Co.	330.00	100.00
1 long black moire silk coat.....	Bechoff, David & Co.	150.00	70.00
1 long black cloth coat.....	Giraut & Sirie	165.00	75.00
1 black ottoman ¾-length coat.....	Creed & Co.	125.00	37.50

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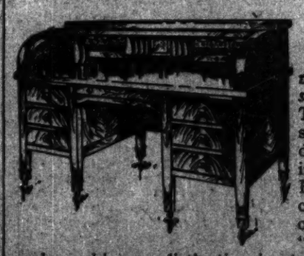

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ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.
Corner Adams Street and Wabash Avenue.

Furniture Bargains Rare Antiques

A special feature of our January Clearance is a collection of fine antique pieces offered at sharp reductions. We never before have had as large and fine a collection to dispose of. At these prices they will go quickly. On the collection generally we have marked a reduction of 20 per cent, but we have selected a good many fine pieces for special reduction, of which we mention the following:

Antique Empire Colonial Sideboard, three barrel-top drawers; entire front of beautifully figured San Domingo crotch mahogany; columns at each end; claw feet. Made about 1820. Length 58 in., depth 22 in.
Regular price.....$115.00
Special price..... 70.00

Antique Empire Sideboard, front of figured San Domingo crotch mahogany; two square pilasters at each end, with carved leaf capitals and claw feet. A rare example of this type of Side board. Length 56 in., depth 23 in.
Regular price.....$105.00
Special price..... 87.50

Remarkable Antique Sheraton Chest of Drawers, in fine condition. Has four drawers, fitted with wooden knobs, inlaid with plain satinwood lines. Length 40 in., depth 20 in., height 38 in. Made about 1810.
Regular price.....$77.50
Special price..... 52.50

Antique English Colonial Chest of Drawers. A rare and unusual piece; fluted columns with relief carved cornucopias at top. The four roomy drawers have swell fronts and are fitted with wooden knobs. Made about 1780.
Regular price.....$135.00
Special price..... 90.00

Antique Empire Colonial Bureau; two remarkably carved columns at each end, with claw feet. Is made of the finest San Domingo mahogany. 49 in. in length, 23 in. in depth, 50 in. in height. Has two small top drawers with three large drawers below. Date about 1800.
Regular price.....$125.00
Special price..... 85.00

Unusual Antique Empire Bureau. This imposing and elegant specimen has five top drawers, showing beautifully figured crotch mahogany. Below are three large drawers fitted with wooden knobs and at each end are shapely double scroll pilasters and scroll feet. Height 54 in., depth 23 in., length 46 in. Made about 1825.
Regular price.....$110.00
Special price..... 82.50

Antique Toilet Mirror. A quaint little example made of solid mahogany; date about 1810.
Regular price.....$20.00
Special price..... 14.00

Antique Empire Colonial Toilet Mirror. A well proportioned and unusual example. Length 28 in., height 29 in.
Regular price.....$35.00
Special price..... 23.50

Rare Old English Mantel Clock. Has been carefully restored and is in fine condition. Made by William Cooper, London. A Collector's piece.
Regular price.....$135.00
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English Colonial Mantel Clock, of the Georgian period. Made by Bennett. Clocks of this type and period are now very scarce.
Regular price.....$190.00
Special price..... 117.50

Magnificent Antique Jewel Casket, or Chest. Made of matched and selected rosewood, inlay of mother-of-pearl and brass. Interior natural mahogany with portable tray. An exceedingly attractive piece. Made about 1810.
Regular price.....$40.00
Special price..... 29.00

Antique Colonial Mirror; frame of San Domingo crotch mahogany; Width 18 in., length 27 in.
Regular price.....$10.00
Special price..... 6.50

Antique English Colonial Arm Chair, frame of selected solid mahogany, seat upholstered in plain green rep. Chairs of this type are now exceedingly rare.
Regular price.....$38.50
Special price..... 28.50

Antique Empire Colonial Sofa. Has fluted Ionic columns at each end, with massive claw feet. Has been carefully restored. Made about 1820. Length 79 in., depth 32 in.
Regular price.....$155.00
Special price..... 110.00

Antique French Colonial Sewing Table. Has shapely and finely carved pedestal, supported by four well proportioned legs. Has drawer top fitted with brass knobs. It is the only example of its kind we ever have owned.
Regular price.....$60.00
Special price..... 42.00

Antique Chippendale Arm Chair. Made of solid mahogany and a very fine example. Made about 1790.
Regular price.....$40.00
Special price..... 30.00

Every piece we offer has been carefully looked over and restored, when necessary, in our own workshops, and is in fine condition.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1910.

THERE are tender hearted persons also, we doubt not, whom it hurts to see anything in print to the discredit of the German carp.

FURTHERMORE, it is possible to effect a material reduction in the cost of living if you can cultivate or reawaken an honest and sincere liking for old fashioned hominy.

EVEN old fashioned hominy, however, as we learn by making cautious inquiries, costs more than it did before the unpleasantness in prices began.

SINCE the Detroit river froze over, from shore to shore, it has been found that there is more than one way for a Chinaman to smuggle himself across the border.

CRIMES go in waves. One night last week four robbers in Missouri stole a railway passenger train, and an enterprising professor eloped with a Peoria college.

ULTIMATE consumers in Cleveland are elated because their meat boycott already has brought about a reduction of 2 cents a pound in the price of pork chops. If they can keep it up long enough the butchers some day will be paying them to take the pork chops away.

BALTIMORE must take a long, deep breath and swell up big for the census man.—Baltimore American.

We protest! No inflated census!

THE PRESIDENT AND LAW BREAKERS.

The case against the National Packing company is of conspicuous importance as the first of the major prosecutions of the Taft administration. It has been very widely assumed in the business world that this administration would be comfortably quiescent as to its department of justice. We are quite confident that this assumption will be found erroneous. We shall not be surprised if the records show at the end of four years more successful suits against lawbreakers than those of Mr. Roosevelt's administration.

The reason for our opinion is this, and it is by no means peculiar to THE TRIBUNE: William Howard Taft is as sincere a foe of the lawbreaker as Theodore Roosevelt, and he has the legal knowledge and experience of courts that will keep him and his officers out of the pitfalls which wait for uninformed zeal.

The prosecutions undertaken by the Taft administration will be carefully considered, but we believe they will be remorseless. There are captains of finance and industry who look upon statutes as empty forms to frighten the common herd. These men will learn that if any difference exists between President Taft and President Roosevelt in the prosecution of lawbreakers, large or small, it will not prove a difference profitable to them.

AMENDING THE CITY ELECTIONS LAW.

There are before the general assembly bills to amend the city elections law and the ballot law. The changes proposed are asked for by the board of election commissioners and the judge of the County court. They have the hearty approval of individuals and organizations that are desirous to secure the highest degree of honesty at elections.

The most important provision, as far as the prevention of illegal voting is concerned, is that every man shall write his name in one column of a book when he registers and in the next column when he votes. A moment's glance will reveal any discrepancy in signatures and unmask the fraud if one is attempted. This is a precaution which has been adopted in some other places, and has had good results.

The design of two of the amendments is to enable the election commissioners to get better judges and clerks. The law requires them to be capable men, of good understanding, who can speak, read, and write English, and know the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. There are some precincts in which it is impossible to find five householders who are eligible. Where that is the case the election commissioners wish to be allowed to select capable men from other precincts. That should be allowed.

For some time after the city elections law went into force there was no trouble about getting good judges and clerks in the so-called "silk stocking" districts. Now, there are competent men who didn't that duty as they do jury duty. The election commissioners need a little additional power to make really effective the provision of the law for compulsory service.

The other amendments are not of so great importance, but they are all needed. They will give to the election commissioners more effective control of the polling places and get rid of some ambiguities in the law.

The bills should be passed, so that their excellent provisions may be brought into play at the general registration and election next fall.

IN FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

There was some puncturing of speculative bubbles last week, causing disaster in certain quarters and a little nervousness in Wall street. But no financial institution was involved, and the general impression after the atmosphere was cleared was that the situation was more healthful than before.

The news from abroad was encouraging. The Bank of England made another reduction in its minimum discount rate, which now stands at 3½ per cent, the reasons for this action being the cheap discount rates for money, the cessation in the demand for gold for the continent, and the general improvement in the monetary situation. The bank statement showed a ratio of reserve to liabilities of 50.76, this being much above where it usually stands at this time of the year, 1908 alone for a decade indicating a better condition. Last week the ratio was 47.40, and on Dec. 30 last it was 36.40.

The Imperial Bank of Germany also lowered its discount rate, which has been considerably above that of the British institution. The election returns, which indicate that nothing radical in the way of new methods of taxation is likely for the time being, at least, seem to have had some influence in strengthening conditions in London. Those who keep closest watch upon financial matters appear steadily sanguine regarding the financial future.

There are some factors producing uncertainty. The equipment companies, for instance, have been disappointed with the slowness of orders for railway improvements. The demand for iron and steel is not what was hoped for. There appears to be a tendency to wait to see what is to be done at Washington. At the same time, it is reported that the United States Steel corporation has arranged for the transportation on the great lakes during the year ahead of 27,000,000 tons of ore. As this is the largest amount ever shipped from the Lake Superior mines, even for all steel interests combined, except in the year 1902, when the aggregate was 27,500,000 tons, the discouragement is not likely to last long.

Other eyes are turned toward Washington. There is uncertainty about federal action regarding corporations. Friendly suits have been brought in a number of places to test the constitutionality of the corporation tax law. There is talk about interference with the rights of the states in connection with some of the suggested legislation. At the same time it is evident that the possibility of the enactment of statutes for compulsory federal incorporation and government control, with provision for forfeiture of charter, disturbs the peace of mind of some of the captains of industry.

The last week has seen an astonishing development of interest in the inquiry respecting the increased cost of living. As a phenomenon noted all over the world, it can hardly be charged to American conditions alone, but its influence is felt in discontent on the part of labor, in demands for higher wages, and in agitation which may prove unsettling for a time, notwithstanding the evident importance of the early solution of the problem in case the casual factors are brought to light by investigation. The fact that the previous high record of March 1, 1907, has been exceeded during the last week explains the insistent demand for the inquiry.

The bank clearings of the week in the United States aggregated $4,018,640,000, as compared with $3,944,484,000 the week before, and with the $3,250,620,000 of the corresponding week in 1909, a notable gain.

Preliminary government statistics on the production of gold and silver in the country in 1909 indicate that the gold output was $99,232,200 and the silver about $28,010,100. The movement of gold and silver in export and import during 1909 has its interest also. The value of the exports of gold was the largest in the history of the country, $132,880,000, an increase of more than $50,000,000 over 1908. The imports were $44,086,960, leaving the excess of exports over imports at $88,793,855, a figure almost the same as that which in 1907 represented the excess of imports of gold over exports. In the case of silver, the excess of exports over imports was $11,441,027.

With these statistics go those showing that the exports of merchandise from the United States during 1909 suffered a decline of $25,924,803, while the imports for the year were marked by a gain of $359,117,962.

GRIDDLE CAKES IN ENGLAND.

British prejudices against our habits and inventions are slowly giving way before the effects of the entente cordiale. Our stoves and ranges now find a place in English kitchens where before they were abhorred as of the evil one. The American elevator, called there a "lift," has been established in a few hotels, although it is still regarded with suspicion. The candle is giving place to the electric light, and our systems of railway baggage (luggage) checks and theater tickets have been adopted in certain towns.

The invasion of London by a Chicago dry goods man has been followed by many shocking innovations in the retail trade of that city. Page advertisements of such goods now appear in the newspapers there, and the people are becoming acquainted with soda water fountains, restaurants, restrooms, and many other features of the American department stores; but the most astonishing news is that the English have begun to eat our griddle cakes, the food which Matthew Arnold twenty years ago pronounced "net hawlf as nawsty as it looks."

We do not suppose that these are the buckwheat cakes so eloquently apostrophized in our columns, but the ordinary "wheats" of the quick order lunchroom. However, we have hopes that the day will yet come when American buckwheat cakes will form the chief part of the British breakfast or luncheon. Then may we proclaim the solidarity of the English speaking race.

WOMEN AND THE PRICE OF STOCKINGS.

Last summer American women were much stirred up over the question of stockings. They, their husbands, and their children had been using about five million dozen pairs a year, mostly of German make, and retailing at 25 or 35 cents a pair. When the house put through a tariff bill raising the duties on those goods they flooded the senate with protests. But senators, not wearing cheap cotton stockings themselves, were obdurate and let the higher duties stand.

Matters have not turned out so badly as the women anticipated. The importation of stockings manufactured in Germany has not ceased. The cheap grade can still be bought for 25 cents a pair, but they are of slightly inferior quality. That is equivalent to an advance in price, but is not so apparent.

But there is a possibility of a great falling off in importations or of a sharp advance in price. It all depends on the outcome of the tariff negotiations between the United States and Germany. If no satisfactory agreement should be reached by the end of March, articles made in Germany would have to pay duties 25 per cent higher than those collected now.

The minimum duty on stockings valued at not more than a dollar a dozen pairs is 70 cents a dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem. The imposition of the maximum rate would make the duty 87½ cents and 18.75 per cent ad valorem. The total duty would be about $1.05 a dozen. That certainly would put an end to the 25 cent stockings of German make.

If the women of the country take as lively an interest in the stockings question as they did last year, they will watch the negotiations with Germany and pray that they may have a happy conclusion.

DOOMED TONS OF LITERATURE.

There is in prospect at Washington something the like of which has not threatened the civilized world since the burning of the libraries of Alexandria. In the folding room of the national house of representatives are 1,000,000 copies of works representing human literary and scientific activity—1,000 tons of wisdom and wit—described by Mr. Perkins, from the Select Committee on Useless Papers and Documents, as "cumbering" the earth and as being of no use to any one.

Unless the friends of literature and science rush to their congressmen with requests for these volumes, they will be treated with as little consideration as a litter of kittens in a house already overstocked with cats. We look over the catalogue of doomed documents and are pained by Mr. Perkins' reckless use of the verb "cumber." We look again and are amazed that he should have permitted himself to call these works inutile. We find approximately 150,000 copies of eulogies of deceased members of congress, which, if placed judiciously throughout the country where the growing mind of youth could encounter them, would contribute mightily to the development of a greater and more beautiful ideal of citizenship.

There are 1,568 copies of the eulogy of Matthew Stanley Quay, which may be lost to the better thought of the nation unless a clamorous demand sets in immediately for them. Poor Mr. Quay, as he was, was not permitted to do much for the advancement of American citizenship, and it would be a cruel and unkind nature which would deny to him the last privilege of contributing to the uplift of national life by presenting himself in the form in which his congressional eulogist created him.

We look on the picture offered by a fond imagination and see 1,568 little red schoolhouses, each equipped with a copy of the eulogy of Matthew Stanley Quay, as seen by a congressional eulogist. In each a sweet but solemn faced schoolmistress is reading to the attentive young listeners the story of the life and works of this great lover of his country's free institutions. Does not Mr. Perkins regret that rash verb "cumber"?

Furthermore, in the doomed 1,000 tons we find 4,904 copies of the Supreme court decision in the Northern Securities case, and a fugitive thought suggests the inquiry if President Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific railroad would find them useful. Would Clarence Cunningham care to have the remaining 1,178 volumes of Number 345 in the series of geological bulletins entitled "Progress of Investigations of Mineral Resources of Alaska?" We pause for a reply.

For the Illinois Central railroad company we bespeak the residue of Number 334 in the same series, "The Burning of Coal Without Smoke." Surely Mr. Perkins is in error in saying that these copies cumber the earth. To supplement the information contained in them we suggest that Congressman Madden and Congressman Mann put in a requisition in behalf of the railroad company and secure the 1,500 remaining copies of Number 373 in this series—"The Smokeless Combustion of Coal." Then, it occurs to us that McGovern and Hanreddy surely will want the 1,500 volumes remaining of the work on "The Fauna of the Caney Shale of Oklahoma."

It is impossible to point in detail the uses to which this doomed 1,000 tons could be put, but we trust that enough has been shown to arouse the country to protest against the destruction of such literary and scientific treasures.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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ENGLISHMEN are apt to get lost in America, particularly when they happen to be men of birth and position, and lawyers on both sides of the Atlantic derive considerable revenues through being employed to hunt in this country for missing scions of the British aristocracy, titled and untitled.

Just at present an extensive and costly search is being made for Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, half brother to the duke and next heir to the dukedom of St. Albans, as well as to the dignity of hereditary grand falconer of England. Lord Osborne, who formerly was in the army and who served through the South African war as captain of the Seventeenth lancers, came to this country in July, 1907, on board the Celtic, as a fellow passenger of Alfred Vanderbilt, and after visiting Alaska and spending some time in British Columbia left on a hunting trip down the Colorado river, since which nothing whatsoever has been heard of him. Several expeditions now have been sent out, at the instance of his mother, to ascertain what has become of him, and much anxiety is entertained as to his fate.

It is known that he had plenty of money with him, and his prospects were favorable, since, in addition to inheriting the dukedom and entailed property of his elder half brother, who is a bachelor and a confirmed invalid, he is heir to the considerable fortune of his mother, the widowed duchess, who is the daughter and heiress of the late Ralph Bernal Osborne, and through whom Lord Osborne has a strain of Jewish blood in his veins.

The dukedom of St. Albans was conferred upon Charles Beauclerk, a natural son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne, the orange girl, under exceptional circumstances. The "merry monarch" had for some reason or other declined to bestow the same ducal rank upon his son by Nell that he had conferred upon his children by his other favorites, Barbara Villiers, Lucy Waters, and Louise de Querouailles. Resenting this, Nell waited her opportunity, and one afternoon when the king was riding through the street in which she lived, on his way back from Newmarket, with a brilliant cortège of courtiers, she hung her baby out of the window by its chemise and, hailing the king, threatened to let the child drop to the stones below at his feet unless he then and there bestowed a dukedom on the infant. Charles laughingly yielded and pledged himself to comply with her demands. On reaching Whitehall he created the child not only duke of St. Albans but likewise hereditary grand falconer to the crown. Thanks to this royal descent, the dukes of St. Albans are entitled to the use of the royal arms of England, brisé with the bar sinister; and among other hereditary privileges which they enjoy is the right, shared by no one but the sovereign, of driving down Rotten row in Hyde Park—a prerogative which not even the princes and princesses of the reigning house possess.

Among the many cases of missing Englishmen of rank in this country, one of the most remarkable is that of Sir Arthur Curtis, third baronet of his line, who disappeared in June, 1898, with an Indian guide, while on his way from Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, to the Klondike. The expedition with which Sir Arthur was traveling when he vanished was commanded by Roger Pocock, founder of that British semi-military organization known as the "Legion of Frontiersmen." In his book entitled "The Frontiersman," published three years ago in London, Pocock devoted a chapter to the loss of Sir Arthur, for whom he and his party sought for a fortnight without finding any trace. Pocock describes in his book how he had had considerable difficulty in disposing of the ugly rumors that he had murdered Curtis and brings the chapter to a conclusion by referring to reports that Sir Arthur subsequently had been seen alive in England.

From time to time stories appear to the effect that the missing Sir Arthur has been discovered in some out of the way spot of either the United States or of Canada; but these tales generally prove to be unfounded, and Lady Curtis experienced little difficulty some years after the disappearance of her husband in obtaining a decree from the English courts "for leave to presume" Sir Arthur's, demise, although no definite evidence ever had been produced that he was dead, beyond the fact that he had wandered away from his companions and had disappeared. On the strength of the decree thus obtained Lady Curtis not long afterward married Col. Robert M. Brady, nephew and heir to the baronetcy of Sir Francis Brady, while her only child by Sir Arthur became Sir Roger Curtis, as fourth baronet of the line and as his father's successor. It is asserted that Sir Roger never has given up the hope of finding some trace of his father, and I understand that he now is living in British Columbia, partly with that object in view.

When the fifth earl of Shannon died nearly eighteen months elapsed before his eldest son and successor could be found. He had come to the United States some five or six years previously, had worked at all sorts of trades, had undergone the most extraordinary experiences, and when finally run to earth was working as a cowboy on a ranch in New Mexico, where his name of Boyle did not suggest to his companions the idea that he was a missing earl. He experienced some little difficulty in settling down to ordinary, commonplace life as a landlord and territorial magnate at Castle Martyr, in County Cork, and through his occasional lapses from grace won the nickname for himself in the district as the "cowboy peer."

His own case and that of James Burke Roche are among the comparatively rare instances where missing scions of the aristocracy have been found again. For Lord Aberdeen's elder brother, who sailed from Boston before the mast, bound for South America, never was heard of again, and it is because he has been so long missing that the present viceroy of Ireland was summoned to the house of lords in his place.

James Burke Roche, however, next brother and heir of Lord Fermoy, son-in-law of Frank Work of New York, and father of Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden of that city, was more fortunate. Like Sir Arthur Curtis, he got lost in the Klondike while on the way from the Canadian Pacific railroad to the Klondike gold fields. His companions, after searching for him for several days, found a skeleton, which they rashly assumed to be his, bore it to the nearest town, interred it in the local cemetery, and set up a tombstone, on which a long list of virtues were attributed to him. Burke Roche, who happened along some months later, saw the tombstone, caused it to be photographed, and now carries about its picture in his pocketbook as a sort of testimonial to the excellence of his character.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is whiling away his captivity at Salonica by carpentering. This is a craft in which he excelled prior to his accession to the throne, and one of his first acts when attaining supreme power was to establish a complete joiner's factory at the Yildis kiosk, where he was wont to superintend the manufacture of all sorts of articles of his own design, frequently lending a hand himself in their production. There is hardly a sovereign in Europe who does not possess examples of Abdul Hamid's skill as a cabinetmaker, Emperor Nicholas, for instance, having received from him a table, richly inlaid with the padishah's arms in front, where there are four drawers. By touching a spring the top flies open and the center rises, bearing a silver plate, on which is to be found everything necessary for smoking, in silver and amber. The inside of the top has a medallion portrait of the sultan's favorite son, Burhan Eddine, set in diamonds.

King Edward, too, has a writing desk, invented and constructed by the ex-sultan, which is a mass of complicated machinery, and can only be opened by working the springs properly. The ex-sultan confided it to the late Sir Nicholas O'Connor when the latter was departing from the embassy at Stamboul on leave of absence, carefully explaining to him the mechanism. When Sir Nicholas got to England he had forgotten the mechanism and was unable to open the desk. After working over it for twenty-four hours he finally pitched on the secret by mere chance, and was so terribly afraid of the desk getting shut up again that he immediately inserted a bundle of newspapers to prevent its closing.

USES FOR HOLLY BERRIES.

There has been a "record" crop of holly berries, and some kind hearted people were needlessly distressed to think that the birds would be deprived of their winter food through the berried boughs being used for decorations. Few birds, except the missel thrush when sharpset, ever touch these berries, which are "violently emetic" and remain on the bushes for months. Our intemperate ancestors used to swallow holly berries after Christmas to cure the effects of their Gargantuan festivities. Years ago some French physicians pronounced a decoction of holly leaves or an extract from the bark, called "illicine," to be superior to quinine as a tonic. Owing to commercial and other difficulties the boom died away, and "illicine" no longer appears in the materia medica.—Westminster Gazette.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

O COMET!
BY POETA.

O, Comet from the wild
And woolly realms of space,
Old Motion's favorite child
And setter of the pace!—

How sad to think that I
May never be allowed
To see thee in the sky,
Because of smoke and cloud!

Somewhere behind the pall
Thou'rt riding in the blue,
But in this town how small
The chance to get a view!

Still, Comet, don't despair!
Perhaps tomorrow night—
If filtered be the air—
Thou'lt dawn upon my sight.

RAILROADING in America is a ghastly, unending chronicle of wreck. At least the roofs of cars might be supplied with hatchways, so that when a train goes into a river the passengers may escape.

JOHN CAM STAND A GOOD DEAL.

John Cramer is putting up with H. H. Stevens and family just at present.—Andersonville (Ind.) Four-County Herald.

ONCE in a long while we get a thoroughly ill natured note from some person who isn't feeling well. We can understand a man's being ill natured at times, but we cannot understand why he should take the trouble to write a letter about it. It is a waste of energy and postage, and no one except the writer is a penny the worse.

WHEN Maud Allan danced in New York the conductor was Modest Altschuler. One hopes that he was permitted to beat time behind a screen.

The Beef Boycott.

Beloit, Kas., Jan. 23.—As a protest against the iniquitous methods of the beef trust the residents of this community have resolved to eat nothing but prairie chicken and quail for the next sixty days.

New York, Jan. 23.—The beef boycott has spread to Long Acre square, and Broadway is aflame with patriotism. Miss Tottie Van Tootles has organized 100 show girls, who have pledged themselves to eat nothing for a month except broiled live lobster, lobster à la Newburg, cold lobster, pheasant, truffles, mushrooms, artichokes, and other plain dishes.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 23.—William J. Bryan, who is the guest of honor of the municipality of Lima, is living exclusively on Lima beans.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Capital has joined the anti-beef movement. Champ Clark is chewing the rag, Senator Tillman is eating fire, Senator La Follette is bolting his party, Secretary Ballinger is swallowing his rage, Gifford Pinchot is subsisting on canned goods, Speaker Cannon is sucking cigars, and President Taft is hibernating.

NATHAN FRANK and his son Hugo of New York had a jolly row over the proper way to fold underwear. Nathan broke Hugo's nose and Hugo shot his father in the jaw. Which was right?

FRIENDS, we may fast or not fast, boycott or not boycott; there is only one way to beat the costofliving game, and that is to jump in the lake.

THE ADVENTURES OF NIC.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 22.—Back to my only hope. But before I climb on the wagon again I'm going to take a trip over to "Dosh" with "Knolle's" Fishing club. "Knolle" has been elected keeper of the city mammas here. Speaking of names, there is a man here named Bats. He used to sell them before the town went dry, B. S.* NIC COLDWATER.

*Time is reckoned in Jacksonville from the advent of "Billy" Sunday, B. S. meaning "Before Sunday," and A. S. means "After Sunday."

"FOR the life of us," observes F. F. A., "we cannot see why folks who write it Xmas don't speak of Howard Chandler Xy." Or, for that matter, of Xopher Columbus, of Xabel, or Xiania.

Concerning B. P.

Dear Sir—Will you please enlighten me as to the "Bread Pudding" joke? I have asked every one I know, but, like me, they all seem to have lost out on the start, and are, themselves, wondering what it is all about. I must confess it has always been a favorite dish of mine, but if it has been decreed a plebeian taste, far be it from me to ever own up to it again. I am on the verge of losing my mind if I don't get relief. Pray cease making reference to it, or do tell me what it is about. (MISS) BIRD-GILMORE.

[Of course, Miss Bird, we might reply that "it is about the worst ever"; but that would only add to your perplexity. Besides, farbeitfromus to destroy any of your fond illusions. No, Virginia, you may tear the rattle apart to see where Santa Claus is, but—We mean, Miss Bird, that you may take the bread pudding apart—— O, pshaw, eat it if you like it, and heaven bless you.]

AS mentioned, a man in Hammond has started a garage and monumental works in one building. But at the intersection of two streets in Aurora there is a garage on one corner, a doctor's residence on another, an undertaker's shop on the third, and a tombstone factory on the fourth; while four electric carlines occupy the streets.

OUR COUNTRY'S FATHER.

AN ODE, BY CHARLES R. ALLOWAY.

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In the year 1657, on the banks of the Potomac fair,
John Washington, a man of English parentage, settled there.
And after thirteen years of battle against life's sturdy stream,
Lord Culpepper of England satisfied his earthly dream
By granting him a tract of land—8,000 acres in all.*
About half of this was timbered with trees both large and small.

The remaining half into five separate farms was made
And tilled by negro slaves with the plow, hoe, and spade.
And now into our tale fair Cupid he has crept;
The sturdy Augustine sweet Jane Butler has met.
They, of course, were married.† 'Tis said their love was very warm;
And to them two cheerful sons were born.
[To be continued.]

*Editor's notes: The actual measurements were a trifle short of these figures. †The conventions in those days were rigidly observed.

INCIDENTALLY the attention of the "proper authorities" is directed to the "Blue Island avenue" sign at the corner of Twelfth street and South Center avenue.

Immortal Rebins.

Hood.	Adair.	Redbreast.	Cock-
Goodfellow.	-son Crusoe.	Plantain.	Wake-
Bluestring.	The Devil.	Des Bois.	Auld Gray-
Sea-	Round-	Ragged-	Louise-
	-s Nest Again.	Raymond-	

CHEER up. The Immortals may be canned at any moment.

SIGN in Aurora: "Hair cut while you wait, 15 cents." That's the unpleasant feature of a 15 cent hair cut; one has to wait for it.

YES, SOMETIME. BUT MEANWHILE——

C. F. Eels sells fish in Ravenswood. Emery Klits sells skirts in Sandwich. J. Bird is a taxidermist in Plano. Sam Shaver is a barber in Mount Pulaski. Woolley & Co. are Chicago importers of woolens, and Floyd T. Short of the Rookery tells good short stories. While in Champaign county, O., Adam Evilsizer is a constable, James Clapsaddle is a harness maker, and H. J. Chickendance takes prize with his hens.

BASEBALL NOTE. Bill Torrey of the Cincinnati Reds, writes a friend of Bill's, is playing indoor ball, and hasn't missed a dance this winter.

ESCAPED FROM THE CANNERY.

Promptly at half past seven, to the music of the wedding march, the couple took their places beneath a very beautiful floral arch, where the minister, with an impressive yet simple and exceedingly pretty ring ceremony, made them husband and wife. The bride was dressed in a beautiful white dress and the groom wore the conventional black.—Cobden (Ill.) Sentinel.

ANSWERING our own question, it occurs to us that Wakefield, Mass., would be a good town not to sleep in.

THE February Harper's Bazar's table of contents mentions "The Chafing Dish Supper. Ill."

A FEATHERED SUFFRAGETTE.

James Moore has a hen which is a curiosity; lays summers and crows mornings like a rooster.—Grand Haven (Mich.) Courier Journal.

IT is suggested that "I'm from Missouri" be changed to "I'm from Copenhagen."

MISS JEWEL ROBB, the singer, carries her own press agentry in her name.

"TAFT demands fewer quarrels." And the higher the fewer.

ANYWAY, the British elections will show who is on the Lords' side.

HAD a squint at that comet yet? Some here.

B. L. T.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CANADA.

[Toronto Globe.]

Every now and then the German press has a lucid interval on the question of trade with Canada. That trade is at present carried on under difficulties which are entirely of Germany's initiation. She tried to penalize Canada for giving Great Britain a trade preference. Canada replied with a surtax, and now certain sensible German publicists are contending that Germany should recognize Canada's right to establish any trade relations she pleases with other parts of the British empire.

It is quite certain that under no circumstances will Canada submit to foreign dictation in commercial and fiscal matters. Our policy may not be the best conceivable for ourselves, but it is the one we have deliberately adopted. In one form or another it has had thirteen years of operation, and, so far from proposing any serious change in it, Canadian statesmen seem unanimously in favor of maintaining that fixity of tariff which is the ideal of business men.

THE NEWSPAPER IS POWERFUL ONLY WHEN IT REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE.

[Baltimore Sun.]

In the course of his argument for his client in the case of City Register Thomas, on trial before the second branch of the city council, his attorney, Mr. William Shepard Bryan, is quoted as saying:

"There is too much newspaper domination in this town. If the city charter had intended that newspaper reporters and editors should decide who should be chosen for places or thrown out of positions, it would have given them a vote on these questions."

Mr. Bryan is a man of intelligence, and he must know that there is no such thing as "newspaper domination," either in this city or anywhere else. The newspaper is powerful only as it correctly represents public sentiment, and unless backed by that it is as impotent as a street corner orator on a goods box.

Reporters and editors cannot "decide who should be chosen for places or thrown out of positions." They can do no more than print the facts obtainable regarding them, and express their opinions as to the competency, availability, and probity of candidates and office holders. They are held accountable for all that they print; they are more careful in their statements and are held to a more thorough responsibility than private individuals, both in statement of facts and in the expression of opinion, and their expressions naturally carry more weight than those of less responsible persons or agencies.

The newspaper is powerful only when it is on the side of the right, when it prints the truth and supports policies that are in the interest of the people. Public favor and support is the breath of its nostrils.

SENATOR BARR'S OPPOSITION.

[Alton Evening Telegraph.]

State Senator Barr of Joliet says he is opposed to a plurality primary. The senator means that he is opposed to the people having the right to decide who shall be nominated. The senator is a rabid plurality advocate—provided it consists of a few persons gathered in Congressman Howard Snapp's law office in Joliet. That is Barr's kind of primaries, and they are the kind that both Barr and Congressman Snapp delight in. A people's plurality is far too large to suit the senator or congressman.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE DEEP WATERWAY.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read with a great deal of interest your poll of the editors of the state upon the questions before the special session of the general assembly, taking particular note of and interest in their stand upon waterway legislation.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to an editorial in the Chicago Record-Herald this morning, clipping of which I inclose.

I think the average reader is capable of making his own analysis of the material which THE TRIBUNE submitted to him on Sunday, and I am quite sure that if he is free of Mr. Kohlsaat's bias he can find more favor for deep waterway legislation than is set forth in the editorial referred to. Mr. Kohlsaat has been very careful to suppress all of the arguments in favor of the proposition which have come to his hand. For your own information I am sending you a copy of my reply to his first anti-waterway editorial. I have received no recognition of this letter in the columns of his paper or from his pen, and Gov. Deneen has had it printed in this form for distribution.

ROBERT ISHAM RANDOLPH.

THE TIGER'S CHARITY.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that the excitement of the Walsh trial is subsiding and the public feels that the guilty have come to justice, may I say a word to throw a bit of light on a softer side of the condemned man's character? Some years ago I was directed to investigate a case on Cottage Grove avenue near Thirty-seventh street. Upon my first visit I found the father prostrated with tuberculosis and suffering from insufficient nourishment and want of proper air. The eldest daughter was ill with typhoid fever and both patients were dependent upon a girl of 12, while the mother and sole support of the family was struggling to retain her position as ironer in a laundry. I begged a friend to do something for the father. That evening he in Mr. Walsh's hearing related the history of this case. Without hesitation the financier scratched off a check for $35 and handed it to my friend with instructions to call for more when that was gone—"but to tell no one where the money came from." Food and fuel were sent to the suffering family. THE DAILY TRIBUNE was ordered to the sick man's door, a physician was provided, and within a short time the patient was able to work. The girl recovered and was able to find a position—and this establishment of health and happiness was due solely to the gruff old tiger whom so many have been glad to see go to jail.

CLARA JEROME KOCHERSPERGER.

WHEREIN DOTH GREATNESS LIE?

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—John R. Walsh is quite generally spoken of as a great man. Will you please explain in your editorial columns wherein he was great?

Does it constitute greatness in a man to take sixteen millions of other people's money and invest it in enterprises that in this our year of greatest prosperity will not be accepted by his banker friends as a settlement in full for a $7,000,000 note? Could not the average man not classed as "great" do quite as well?

Is it an element of greatness for a man to keep $600,000, stated to have been left him in the settlement of his affairs, while the friends who guaranteed his note suffer a loss of $800,000?

We country town folks wonder what is the standard of greatness in the big city. C. F. WILLIAMS.

WANTS WATERWAY SCHEME KILLED.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Let us be honest and frankly admit that the lakes to the gulf deep waterway scheme was born of the political necessities of a number of gentlemen, many of whom have reaped their reward. One has gone to the United States senate, while a number are holding seats in the house, merely because their noisy advocacy of this scheme has distracted the attention of the public from their silence upon their tariff records. The scheme was political in its inception, has been political in its maintenance, and now should die a political death.

The waterway scheme is impossible upon its merits, because: First, it is ridiculous to dig a fourteen foot channel from the lake to the river, so long as the river channel is but nine feet.

Second, Illinois has a canal which is filling with rubbish from nonuse—why dig another until that one is used to its capacity?

Third, the Mississippi river is not used to its present capacity. Will it be used any more if the channel is deepened?

Fourth, one reason the river is not used is lack of dockage, and not lack of channel.

Fifth, the cost of building and maintaining a fourteen foot channel will be sufficient to build and maintain a railroad from the lakes to the gulf and haul its capacity in freight free of charge.

The modern idea seems to be that the official who can propose the largest expenditure of public money and thereby justify an excessive taxation gives the highest evidence of his statesmanship. J. Y. C.

MUCH LESS TROUBLE.

Enraged Creditor—"I've had enough of meanness all these days every day to collect this bill!"

Debtor—"Well, I can tell you a piece of news that will please you. After tomorrow I'm going to live in the basement."—Yale Record.

125,000 INVOLVED IN WAGE DISPUTES

Trainmen Hope for Adjustments as Outcome of Many Meetings Today.

74 RAILROADS AFFECTED.

Lines East of Mississippi River and North of C. & O. Are the Ones Interested.

Negotiations covering demands made by trainmen on seventy-four railroads will start today in eastern and New England railroad centers. The demands are for increased wages, readjustment and changes in working conditions, and standard wage schedules on all roads for the same class of work.

The negotiations involve 125,000 trainmen employed on railroads east of the Mississippi river and north of the Chesapeake and Ohio road. President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen left Chicago yesterday for New York for the purpose of aiding other officers of the brotherhood in starting the conferences. Tomorrow he will have a conference with President A. B. Garretson of the Order of Railway Conductors.

A peculiarity of the eastern negotiations is that instead of having one conference covering the employés on all lines, as is the case in the Chicago negotiations, both the railroads and the unions will have separate negotiating committees for each railroad involved in the dispute. This will involve the holding of at least seventy-four separate conferences, with sessions lasting from a week to thirty days. Several of the meetings will be held in New York City.

Rivalry Between Two Unions.

Members of organized labor are watching with interest the present rivalry between officers of the brotherhood and leaders of the Switchmen's Union of North America. Each is envious of the other's efforts to raise wages, it is said, and each has sent out circulars warning its members to "beware of the traitors."

The decision of officers of the Switchmen's union to submit their demands to arbitration under the Erdman act gave that organization an advantage over the rival union, in the opinion of labor men, with the result that the wage standard set by the arbitrators in the case of the Switchmen's union may have to be accepted by the officers of the brotherhood as the rate for their members.

It is this feature that is said by labor men to be in the nature of a victory for the Switchmen's union and a blow for the brotherhood. Officers of the latter union say that they will refuse to accept as a standard for their members any rate established for the members of the switchmen's union.

Conference Will Reopen Today.

The conference between representatives of the brotherhood of switchmen and the general managers' committee will reopen today in the Railway Exchange building. In the absence of President Lee, the employés' committee will be headed by Vice President F. A. Whitney of the brotherhood. Vice President F. O. Melcher of the Rock Island railroad is at the head of the committee of general managers. The demands of the brotherhood switchmen are for an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour and certain modifications in the working conditions.

A decision in the negotiations between the general managers' committee and the committee representing the locomotive firemen on western railroads is expected to be reached some time this week.

Carl R. Gray of the Frisco road and S. E. Hoberling of the switchmen's union, arbitrators under the Erdman law in the wage demands of the switchmen's union, will meet in Chicago today to select an umpire. If they fail to agree, Commissioners Knapp and Neill will select the third member of the board.

FIX MINE DEMAND THIS WEEK

Wage Earners at Indianapolis Facing Momentous Question.

TEN PER CENT BOOST LIKELY

Some Unions Want Twenty, and One Resolution Asks Forty.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—The most momentous question before the bituminous coal miners of the United States—what per cent of increase in wages they shall demand and just how far they shall go in enforcing the demand—confronts the convention of the United Mines Workers this week.

The wage scale committee will report to the convention, the convention will adopt or amend the committee's report and the demand will be submitted to the owners of the mines at the joint conference for western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to be held on Feb. 1, either at Toledo or Indianapolis. The new wage contract is to be dated April 1.

Demand Will Be Uniform.

For economy's sake, the miners would prefer that the operators should come to Indianapolis for the conference, saving the miners' representatives a trip to Toledo, but whether the operators will agree will not be known until a committee, appointed by the convention to invite them here, reports early this week.

The per cent of wage increase to be demanded probably will be ten, according to the more conservative leaders, but some local unions are insisting that twenty per cent increase be asked, and one resolution submitted demands forty. Whatever the demand finally formulated, it will be uniform in all the bituminous coal mining states.

Proposed Merger Important.

The report of the committe that is preparing a plan for the amalgamation of the metal and coal miners' unions—the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America—to be given to the convention this week, also is of great importance to the industrial world.

PARTED BY LOVE FOR DRESS.

Husband, Sorry He Refused Wife Costly Gowns, Advertises for Her to Return to Him.

Mrs. Allie Boffin's love for expensive dresses and hats led to a quarrel. She left her husband, John H. Boffin, 705 East Forty-third street, two weeks ago and went to live with relatives. Now Mr. Boffin, sorry he ever stood in the way of his wife's extravagance, advertises as follows, through THE TRIBUNE:

Allie: All will be forgiven and forgotten, if you only return.—JACK.

Mr. Boffin was found by a reporter in his express office, in Forty-third street, yesterday. He asserted he was lonely for his home, and was sorry for quarreling with his wife.

"She can have anything she wants now, if she will return," he said.

PEDDLERS DEMAND LAW BE REPEALED

Decide to Seek an Injunction if Final Appeal to Aldermen Fails.

HOLD A STORMY MEETING.

Men Claim Stopping of Their Cries in Selling of Wares Is Illegal Invasion.

Before they will give up the privilege of crying out their wares, market and fruit peddlers will fight by injunction the enforcing of an ordinance recently passed by the council.

This was decided at a massmeeting yesterday afternoon at Bowen hall in Hull house, under the auspices of the Peddlers' Protective association, when a stormy protest was made against the enforcement of the ordinance. A fund of $104 was collected for the purpose. There was a near riot when some one suggested "graft" after the collection had been taken up, but cool heads prevented a serious brawl.

Final Appeal to Aldermen.

Failing in a final appeal to the judiciary committee at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the matter will be taken into the courts on the ground that such an ordinance is unconstitutional.

Aldermen, particularly those residing in districts where peddlers live, are promised an early morning call today, the peddlers being instructed by speakers to see the aldermen before starting out in the morning for the purpose of enlisting their aid in securing a repeal of the ordinance. It was asserted that the ordinance would drive peddlers out of business.

Ald. Dennis Eagan said the ordinance would mean an increase of 25 per cent in the cost of vegetables and that poor families would suffer in consequence.

Grocers and Meat Men Blamed.

Other speakers said the ordinance was the result of efforts on the part of the organization of grocers and meat market men, instead of being in the interest of men who work nights, whose sleep, it is claimed, is disturbed by the peddlers' cries.

It was said that the grocerymen favored the measure, not because their customers patronize the peddlers, but for the reason the calls showed the difference in prices of wagon vegetables and those at the stores.

Robbed by Women.

Edward Nereim, 949 North Central avenue, Austin, a patternmaker for the Pettibone-Mulliekin company, complained to the police of the West Chicago avenue station last night that he had been held up by two women and three men with whom he had been drinking and robbed of $67.

CHICAGO IRISH AID PATRIOT

Old Warrior for Freedom Will Be Taken Out of Poorhouse.

GOOD HOME IS PROMISED.

"I Want to Work and Am Able To," Says Arthur P. O'Neil.

Arthur P. O'Neil, who has served more than twenty-five of his seventy years in English prisons for his efforts to gain freedom for Ireland, will not have to spend the rest of his life in the Dunning poorhouse. Not while there are patriotic sons of Erin in Chicago with work to offer and aid to give.

Already the plight of the valiant old Irishman has come to the notice of his countrymen here, and he will be provided either with means of obtaining a livelihood or a more congenial place to live in.

O'Neil was taken to the institution at Dunning Saturday, but the pride that sent him gladly to prison for the cause of his country revolted at becoming a helpless charge on the county.

The same pride also prevented him notifying any of the Irish societies of his plight, and none had heard of his story until it appeared in THE TRIBUNE.

"There'll be no Irishmen in the poorhouse," declared Elbridge Hanecy. "It will make no difference whether the old warrior is able to work or not. The Irish Fellowship club doesn't have any relief organization, but its members will not see any fellow countryman live on the county's charity, and O'Neil will have a good home."

The Ancient Order of Hibernians also offered immediate relief to O'Neil, while the Knights of Columbus volunteered to provide for him. News that he was to be aided brought a look of gladness to O'Neil.

"I'm able to work, and I want to work," he said.

COUNSELMAN REPORT IS BRIEF.

Recommendations of Bar Association Committee Will Be Submitted to Judge Chetlain This Morning.

The report of the Illinois Bar association on the Counselman divorce case will be submitted to Judge Chetlain at 10 o'clock this morning, according to Joseph W. Moses, one of the committee appointed by President Joseph W. Defrees of the bar association. The other member of the committee is Charles R. Holden.

Action on the report may immediately be taken by Judge Chetlain. The report was said by Mr. Moses to be brief.

"It will not take Judge Chetlain more than five minutes to read the paper," Mr. Moses said yesterday. "I cannot say anything in advance about its purport, except as to its brevity, and that it will be possible for Judge Chetlain to act on it as soon as he receives it."

SWIFT & COMPANY'S sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 22d, averaged 8.20 cents per pound.—Adv.

IMPRISONED FOR SIX DAYS BECAUSE HE ANSWERED WRONG

Tailor, Supposed to Have Confessed Theft, Proved to Have Misunderstood Question Asked by Detectives.

Jurgis Ponas Ramaszka was set free yesterday after six days' imprisonment, resulting from his inability to understand English.

Ramaszka is a tailor and was employed at a shop at Canalport avenue and Halsted street. Several days ago eighteen coats disappeared from the shop, and when detectives were called they questioned Ramaszka.

"How many of those coats have you at your home?" they asked.

Ramaszka, thinking they wanted to know how many coats he possessed, promptly answered, "Three."

He was arrested and sentenced to thirty days in the bridewell. His wife became alarmed at his disappearance and reported it to the police. An investigation proved that Ramaszka had misunderstood the question asked him by the detectives, and his release was ordered.

POLICE TAKE TAXICAB PARTY.

Two Evanston Men Compelled to Pay Bill of $34 for Ride with Two Chicago Girls.

Two Evanston men and two Chicago girls were arrested Saturday night on a charge of failure to pay the amount due for the use of a taxicab. They are:

BUREICK, JOHN, Evanston.
HENIK, JACOB, city pound master, Evanston.
JACK, IDA, 415 Wells street, Chicago.
SCHULTZ, JESSIE, same address.

Hiring the taxi Saturday night, the party left Chicago for Evanston. When the register showed $16 was owed Mat Bucher, the chauffeur, demanded the money. The men paid him $8 and left, telling the chauffeur they would return soon. They left the girls in the taxi and disappeared. They were sought and Justice Boyer released them yesterday after they had paid the rest of the taxicab bill, which had grown to $34.

SOME CHICAGOANS SEE COMET.

Celestial Tramp Visible for Three Minutes After Sunset and Then Obscured by Clouds.

For three minutes shortly after 5:30 o'clock last evening the Johannesburg comet, which the two nights previous had been obscured by heavy snow clouds, was visible to Chicagoans. Then dark clouds came from the west and obscured it. Residents in the west suburbs of the city saw it clearly. The comet's head appeared a little above where the sun had set three-quarters of an hour before. Its color was yellow.

STENSLAND IN CHICAGO TODAY.

Former Banker Is Ill and Will Be Taken to a Hospital by His Daughter.

Paul O. Stensland, former president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, will be released on parole from the Joliet penitentiary at 6 o'clock this morning and will be brought to Chicago by his daughter, Mrs. Inga Sandberg. Stensland is ill and will be taken to a Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha hospital for treatment. He may remain two weeks or more. Henry W. Hering, former cashier, may be released also.

Temple Girls Give Vaudeville.

At the dress rehearsal yesterday afternoon at the Grand Boulevard hall, Forty-seventh street and Grand boulevard, the finishing touches were given to the vaudeville show which the Isaiah Temple girls are to give there next Saturday night.

GREAT doings here this week; a very special sale of a new big stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx finest overcoats, suits, trousers; complete lots in all styles and fabrics, the latest best colors and patterns.

They're fresh from the tailors' hands, and you'll find your choice among them; we're selling them at prices that represent a great saving to you. Buy for now, for spring, for next fall or winter; you can't lose.

OVERCOATS: Finest silk lined garments in heavy and medium weights; in warmth-without-weight fabrics; Scotches, English and American weaves; auto coats, box and form fitting, rain coats, ulsterettes. At $25 we sell $45, $40, $35, $30 values.

Fine irene lined overcoats with silk sleeves, heavy and medium weights in all the good styles; at $18 we sell $30, $28, $25, $22, $20 values.

SUITS: A fine array of the best products of Hart Schaffner & Marx best shops; new patterns in worsteds, fine Scotch and English tweeds and cheviots; fine blue and black fabrics; the choicest goods we've ever had; many silk lined. At $25 you'll find $40, $38, $35, $30 values. At $18 you can have $30, $28, $25, $22, $20 values.

A special lot of very excellent suits in pure worsteds, guaranteed service fabrics, in all sizes, regular or odd; in the best colors and patterns; now selling at $15.

Young men's overcoats and suits, in special fashionable models and the ultra colorings and patterns.
At $18 here are $30, $28, $25, $22 values.
At $15 here are $21, $20, $18 values.
At $10 here are $16.50, $15, $14, $12 values.

Special sale of fine trousers, also; $5 now for $9, $8, $7.50 values. $3.90 now for $6.50, $6, $5 values.

Fancy waist coats in all the best weaves, at $3.50 for $8, $7.50, $7, $6, $5 values.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes *John B. Stetson hats* *Manhattan shirts*

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded

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Southwest corner Jackson and State

Three Stores: Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

Six Days of Great Selling Activity

should follow the plans made by

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to still further illustrate their value-giving possibilities in the last week of

THE JANUARY SALES

6-26-22

These are the magical numbers on the Lake Shore-New York Central

6 is the number by which trainmen know "Lake Shore No. 6," which leaves Chicago 10:15 a. m. each day, arrives New York 9:25 next morning. Twenty-two hours

26 is the most famous train in the world, "The Twentieth Century Limited," leaves Chicago 2:30 p. m. each day, arrives New York 9:30 next morning. Eighteen hours

22 is the famous "Lake Shore Limited," which leaves Chicago 5:30 p. m. each day and arrives New York 5:48 next afternoon. Twenty-three hours

The equipment of each of these trains is complete in every detail, affording practically every convenience, every luxury, every courtesy you could secure in your own home or club, including—in addition to buffet-library, observation, compartment and regular sleeping cars—stock reports, maid, manicure, valet, newspapers, etc.

Each train leaves La Salle Street Station, the only station on the loop, and arrives at Grand Central, the heart of and the only railroad station IN New York.

Each train follows the "water-level route"—you are comfortable daytime and SLEEP nighttime.

If there is any other feature that we might add that will make the service better than this, tell us what it is—we are looking for it.

Tickets and sleeping-car accommodations will be delivered, upon request, without extra charge, by special representative, who will furnish any information desired.

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MADEIRA	Stay 30 hours
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MALAGA	Stay 10 hours
ALGIERS	Stay 25 hours
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Only a limited number of berths available for this portion of our grand 80-day cruise to the Orient.

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What's ailing you? Perhaps your pores are clogged up. Make a little

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in the bath. This feathery powder softens, cools and purifies the water and hygienically cleanses the skin.

Sold Everywhere.

Generous sample and "Fashion Book of Perfumes" sent for 4 cts. (postage). Write Dept. T Today.

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BLAMES CHURCH FOR THE SALOONS

Pastor Bartlett Says It Is Up to Christians to Accept Rum's Challenge.

PLEA FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Prof. Foster in Sermon Compares the Teachings of Tolstoi and Nietzsche.

If the petition to submit at the next city election the proposition to prohibit the sale of liquor in the city does not obtain the requisite 61,000 signatures the church members will be to blame, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett asserted yesterday in a sermon in First Congregational church.

"The liquor interests are constantly saying that their business is on the increase and that more liquor is drunk than ever before," he said. "The temperance organizations, on the other hand, claim that the sweep of prohibition sentiment is constantly gaining ground and that the saloon is doomed.

"It is difficult to get at the facts because the use of alcohol is not confined to intoxicating beverages and the demand for it for scientific and mercantile purposes would naturally increase with our development.

"The point that particularly concerns us is the situation in Chicago. It is practically the boast of the rum element that Chicago is ruled by rum and that the liquor traffic is intrenched in this city beyond any possibility of change or removal. Certainly up to this date it must be acknowledged that the liquor interests have been victorious.

Challenge to the Churches.

"This is a challenge to every good citizen, and to all the churches. Just now there is an opportunity for law abiding, law loving, temperate and Christian citizens to show where they stand. The fact has been that the churches have been less interested than the liquor people. The latter have fought tooth and nail; used every means, honest and dishonest, and have spent fortunes to promote their business. The saloons on the west side of Calcago are today as disreputable as they ever were, in spite of the claim to the contrary of those who traffic in human souls and rum.

"The present effort made by the Anti-Saloon league to put the question of saloon or no saloon on the ballot should receive the support of every thoughtful well wisher of Chicago and it will be a shame to the best element of our city, including the churches, if this challenge on the part of woe makers is not met by an uprising of the entire law abiding Christian community of this city. Hundreds of thousands of names should be secured in the next few days and they will be if the people of the churches live up to what they profess."

Inner Life of Tolstoi.

"Tolstoi's Inner Life" was Prof. George Burman Foster's subject for his sermon in Third Unitarian church. Among other things, the speaker said:

"What Tolstoi calls life, the true life, not bound to time and space, he calls God. 'For me,' he says, 'God is that after which I yearn, after which I strive,so that my whole life consists in this striving.'

"This God is something different from what the scribes have designated by this name. This God is not the beginning, not the creator of all life, but life itself, of which a part lives in man and reveals itself in him as yearning and striving as love.

"Could man ever comprehend and attain unto God his striving would cease, and thus his life would lose its purpose. Therefore, every effort to imagine that we cognize God removes us from him and hinders our approach to him!

"All personality is a limitation. Man feels that he is a personality only because he comes in contact with other personalities. But God does not stand alongside of other beings of his own kind from whom he can distinguish himself as personality. So it is only the color of our eye which lets us see God everywhere, as a personality, as a man who had in his eye a green lens would be compelled to see the whole world green.

Nietzsche at the Other Pole.

"God is the all fulfilling life. God is as unfathomable as life, but also as real, as true as life. Nay, God is the only reality. All else is only semblance.

"Tolstoi is a man who knows himself completely dominated by his higher, his unconditioned 'I must;' a man who gives himself and his whole life up completely to this 'I must,' and has created therefrom his great 'I will.' Tolstoi derives will from necessity. He stands at one pole of life.

"At the other pole stand the men who conversely derive all necessity out of this will and let nothing count in life upon which they were not able to imprint the stamp of their own personality.

"These two extremes reach the innermost depths of human nature in different ways. But we have the common thing, the higher thing, in this internality. It is here that the impersonal religion of Tolstoi and the superpersonal religion of Nietzsche strive together, a religion which overcomes all fear of pain and flight from pain in the inner creative powers of the soul itself; a religion not of death but of life!"

CHURCH COLLECTS $12,000 AT DEDICATION EXERCISES.

New Berry Memorial Methodist Edifice Is Cleared of Debt on Day of Its Formal Opening.

Sufficient money, $12,000, to cover the entire debt on the edifice was collected at the dedication exercises of the Berry Memorial Methodist Episcopal church at Giddings and Leavitt streets yesterday. The services, which began in the morning, will continue throughout the week. The Rev. Fred O. Kelly is the pastor.

Bishop William F. McDowell delivered the morning sermon, preaching from the verse, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy." In the afternoon Dr. W. E. Tilroe, Dr. D. B. Brummitt, Dr. R. J. Wyckoff, and Dr. James Rowe spoke. In the evening the church was dedicated by Dr. W. O. Shepard.

The church is named in honor of the two dead sons of Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Buffalo, who formerly resided here. It was organized one year and two weeks ago. The building was constructed at an expense of $30,000.

Tonight an Epworth league rally will be held. Tomorrow evening there will be a Sunday school rally. Midweek dedication services will be held Wednesday, and on Thursday there will be a discussion of city missionary affairs. Friday will be fellowship night.

FOUR RABBIS SUPPER GUESTS.

Ladies' Society of Isaiah Temple Gives Feast for First Graduates of Hebrew Union College.

Rabbis Louis Grossman of Cincinnati, Max Heller of New Orleans, Joseph Silverman of New York, and Joseph Stolz of Chicago, composing the first graduating class of Hebrew Union college at Cincinnati, were the guests of honor last night at a supper given by the Ladies' society of Isaiah temple, as a part of the program arranged for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Following the supper there were informal talks by the graduates and by Dr. G. Deutsch, professor of history at Hebrew Union college.

CRUSADE TO BE BEGUN TODAY.

Women Will Visit Buildings Following a Meeting to Discuss Vice and Liquor Questions.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union will begin an active movement for the elimination of the red light district with a meeting at the First Methodist church at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. At the conclusion of the meeting the women will visit office buildings and loop stations to obtain signatures for a petition to vote on local option at the next city election.

A demand for the enforcement of state laws and city ordinances affecting the segregated district will be presented to Mayor Busse Thursday afternoon.

CHURCHES HONOR BISHOP HARE

The Rev. J. S. Stone Tells of Struggle with Indians and Fund Is Raised for Monument.

The experiences of Bishop Hare with the Indians and the struggles of a churchman in the early days of the west were described yesterday by the Rev. Dr. James S. Stone at St. James church, Cass and Huron streets. A special memorial service in honor of the bishop of North Dakota was held, and a collection taken for a monument to be erected. Similar services and collections were held in Episcopal churches throughout the country. Dr. Stone was well acquainted with the late prelate.

HOPKINS LASHES SMUG PHARISEES

Protests Against Hounding Wrongdoers to Prison and Even After Death.

ASKS CLOAK OF CHARITY.

Points Out That Luck Often Saves Men from Bankruptcy and Disgrace.

Stinging rebuke of Pharisees was given by the Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins last night in a sermon in Pilgrim Congregational church.

"Why should the wrongdoer be hounded to prison and even after death?" was his subject.

He mentioned no names. He did not attempt to excuse or defend wrongdoing. It was clear, however, that he referred to two recent events in Chicago which many persons have cited to point morbid lessons. His advice to these was, "Let him among you who is without sin cast the first stone."

"Of all the big things in this world," he said, "there is nothing quite so fine as a big heart. And why not cultivate it in other ways as well as in giving money to fight plagues and increase learning and lessen poverty and prevent crime and advance religion? We say spare the great man who is unfortunate in being the father of a weak son. There are bankers, railroad organizers, lawyers, doctors, and ministers so busy adding to the per capita wealth, and healing the sick, and fighting other people's battles, and seeking the lost that they overlook their own homes.

Asks Pity for Breaking Hearts.

"There is no grander unselfishness than that of men and women who, responding to great calls to perform great tasks, really slight their own children. And it seems like the irony of fate that sometimes they must suffer the consequences. Why heap abuse, however, upon dissolutes? Why drag out in loathesome detail one tragedy that ages a human being more than forty years of toil? Why harp for weeks on a grief that breaks the heart with one cruel blow which may have withstood twenty other bereavements? Why parade a full length family skeleton? Is not the crêpe on the doorknob enough for one to see?

"Charity shall cover a multitude of sins. Throw that mantle over the face of the dead in the red light resort and let kindness like the police of God's goodness say to the maudlin curiosity seeking crowd, 'Pass on! Don't pretend to be so much better than your fellow men that when they are caught in wrongdoing you are the first to yell the loudest 'I told you so.'

Reputations Saved by Luck.

"One of the biggest lawyers in the west once offered to prove to a federal judge that half a dozen of the leading banks in Chicago were in the habit of charging off overdrafts as loans and discounts. Of course the judge ruled that was no excuse for a violation of the law. But it did not alter the fact, if the lawyer told the truth.

"How many in this city have reason to be thankful that one day an examiner was delayed, a witness died, the market turned? Don't pretend. Let us be fair. Let us be just. Let us be merciful. Do as you would like to be done by. Put yourself in the other fellow's place. Pity the fallen. Remember past favors and services and achievements.

"It is a poor job anybody sets himself when he goes into the revenge business. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.' 'And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, when, behold, there is a beam in thine own eye?'

Gloating Over Man's Downfall.

"Does it help any to tell how a man before whom hundreds have stood with uncovered heads, hoping to have their notes discounted, must now hold up his right hand if he wants a slice of bread and his left hand if he wants a cup of coffee without any milk, and he must not speak unless spoken to?

"Does it add to our reputation for generosity and tolerance to gloat over one convicted of wrongdoing, to be sure, but who in addition must drink out of a tin cup and sleep on an iron bunk and share his cell, perhaps, with a murderer? O, let us look into the face of our Lord and try to catch his spirit as well as to remember his words when he said, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.'"

PAULISTS BEGIN BIG JUBILEE

Pontifical Vespers Opens Two Days' Celebration Tonight.

JOINED BY 7 OTHER CITIES.

Work of Organization Is Outlined; 30,000 Converted a Year.

The American order of Roman Catholic Priests, the only one in the Catholic church of purely Yankee origin and membership, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation today and tomorrow.

The order is the Missionary Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, better known as the Paulist Fathers. The golden jubilee commemorations will be held in the eight cities in which the Paulists are established, in Chicago at "Old" St. Mary's church.

Pontifical vespers will be sung this evening by the vested choir of St. Mary's. The Rev. P. J. MacCorry will deliver a sermon, opening a two weeks' mission to non-Catholics. Archbishop James Edward Quigley will celebrate pontifical high mass tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, D. D., bishop of Cheyenne, will preach.

The Paulist order was founded in the latter part of 1858, but the commemoration of the founding will take place tomorrow, as it is the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, the patron saint.

It is unique among the scores of orders of the Catholic church. Its foundation was opposed by powerful forces within the church. It has been known from the beginning as the inspiration of those ideas and policies in the church known as "Americanism."

Notable Features of the Order.

Here are some of the peculiarities which make this body of sixty-three priests known and studied throughout the Catholic world:

It was founded by five priests, all of whom were American born and converts to the church.

Two of the traditional trinity of vows of Catholic religious orders, chastity, poverty, and obedience, were dispensed with. Only the vow of chastity, necessary for ordination, was taken.

Total abstinence work was strongly emphasized.

The idea of discipline and repression on which all previous orders had been founded were discarded and replaced by the cultivation of individualism.

The conversion of non-Catholic Americans was the task set by the five convert priests.

30,000 Are Converted Annually.

Their success in their chosen field is best attested by the recent announcement of Cardinal Gibbons that for several years the annual conversions have averaged over 30,000. The order publishes the Catholic World, possibly the leading Catholic monthly in the United States, and owns a publishing house which has issued several hundred books.

The decree of Pope Pius X. that the church return to the use of the Gregorian chant has been carried out by the Paulists so well that their choirs are in demand from one end of the country to the other as examples and models for other congregations. The order maintains houses for Catholic students at the state universities of Texas and California.

Center of Vigorous Temperance Work.

Every Paulist church is a center of aggressive temperance work, and Father Peter J. O'Callaghan, superior of the Chicago house, is national president of the Catholic Total Abstinence union.

The founders of the order were Isaac T. Hecker, Clarence A. Walworth, Augustine F. Hewit, George Deshon, and Francis A. Baker. All entered the Redemptorist order after their conversion and ordination, but found themselves out of harmony with their fellows, and asked to be allowed to form a new order.

Finally they were released from the Redemptorists by a dispensation of Pope Pius IX. and the Paulist organization was founded. Father Hecker was made the first superior. The present superior is the Rev. John Hughes.

AID SOCIETY TO GIVE A BALL.

Biennial Charity Event of Irving Park Organization Will Take Place Thursday Evening.

The Irving Park Aid and Loan Society will give its biennial charity ball on Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Irving Park Country club. The aid and loan society is a charitable organization for the relief of the needy in the seventh district. Mrs. Edwin E. Richards is president, Mrs. William Gager and Mrs. Matthew Brady vice presidents, Mrs. J. J. Fobes treasurer, Mrs. Vernon G. Stover secretary, Mrs. T. Robin Riser corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Charles O. Stephness and Mrs. George E. Colby directors.

California Limited

Perfect golf in winterless weather. There January is like June—sunshiny and warm. Country clubs abound and luxurious hotels.

You should go there *this* winter on

The California Limited

Runs daily between Chicago-Kansas City and Los Angeles-San Diego-San Francisco.

Exclusively for first-class travel.

Fred Harvey meals, too.

A Pullman takes you to the rim of the

Grand Canyon of Arizona

Two to five days' time, $6.50 railroad fare, a reasonable hotel bill at El Tovar (management of Fred Harvey) and a few dollars for rim and trail trips—that's all the extra expense.

Santa Fe — All the way

Ask me for illustrated booklets—"California Limited," "Titan of Chasms" and "El Tovar."

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The Direct Effect of Miscegenation on Innocent Women—and Babies

This is a subject about which people have thought it "improper" to talk, or even think. The result is shown in figures—to it is due 65 per cent. of the surgical operations on good women and one-third of all blindness in babies; it is ten times as contagious as leprosy, and causes more deaths than tuberculosis—and it thrives only because it is tabooed in speech. Plain and public words are necessary. The story is told in PEARSON'S MAGAZINE for February. It is a revelation of the effect of the depravity of man and the thoughtlessness of youth. It will offend prudes, but right is always right. It is the most important story to young men and women that has been printed. Buy this magazine now.

What the Chanler Bank plan means to you is set forth in the same magazine—a comprehensive explanation of the whole thing, its advantages and its risks to the average man. The great question of the liability of employers toward the injured working man is discussed from both points of view, that of the boss and of the man. Another article includes a definite statement from women of the particular advantages that this country will gain by allowing them to vote—the first authentic, explanation of just what laws the women think should be changed. The effect of a prohibitory liquor law on general business as shown by the experience of the State of Kansas is described by an impartial observer. John B. Stanton writes of the best way to invest money, and Zach Moore tells the life story of Erman J. Ridgway. The fiction is supplied by Arthur Stringer, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Walter Prichard Eaton, Owen Johnson, George Fattullo, Oscar Graeve, Allan Updegraff, and William McLeod Raine. You can't beat that list, and the stories are better even than you think.

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TEACHING BEAUTY OF COUNTRY LIFE

Government Seeking Out the Means of Increasing the Value of the Farm.

MAKING THE WEST BLOOM

Scientific Work by Uncle Sam in Behalf of His Big Family.

"Looking along the line of faces on the opposite side of a street car," said a well known financier recently, "I could not help noticing how many were pale and worn, and it occurred to me on the instant how much better off the majority of city people would be if they were in the country.

"The crowd was an average one, such as can be seen in a street car at any busy time. It seemed to me that almost every face showed nervousness and indicated a condition of tension, of life under high pressure. Blooming health and a contented look, so common where there is plenty of air and sunshine, were absent. The people at whom I was looking did not look healthy, neither did they appear happy, and I doubt of most of them really enjoy life under present conditions.

"If a fair percentage of such people were to leave the city they would benedit both themselves and others, as the pressure would be relieved for those who remain. At present there is not a proper balance between supply and demand. Living in the cities is expensive and there is not work enough to go around. In the country these conditions practically are reversed. It probably would be a fair guess that more than half of the people of whom I spoke are working to the limit of their powers and are spending all they make in order to live decently. But they have become accustomed to their surroundings, and, as a rule, fear to take a radical step.

Increase of Interest in Farm.

"I would not advise every one to leave the city by any means, but there are thousands who would live longer and be happier if they were to make such a change, hence I am glad to notice the increase of interest in the farm. An increase in the number of producers, with a corresponding decrease in the list of consumers, ought surely to have a beneficial influence on the cost of living. The consumers, by crowding into the cities, are becoming altogether too numerous and are destroying the proper balance between city and country, or, in other words, between supply and demand for foodstuffs."

The government is making every possible effort to stimulate a healthful interest in country life and in addition is seeking out means of increasing the stability and value of the farm. This official activity is manifested in many ways and can be traced back through a thousand ramifications, each having a beneficial influence on farm life. Sometimes the influence is near and sometimes it is remote.

The Carey and reclamation acts are well known as the chief direct agencies in the development of the agricultural resources of the west. But before either of these laws can be put into effect the secrets of the land must be ferreted out by men who penetrate the desert solitudes and become familiar with the mysteries of nature. The work of these men is unknown to the world at large and takes form only in technical reports that are tiresome, as a rule, to the general reader.

In first position among these forerunners of approaching civilization are the scientific scouts of the geological survey, who make accurate maps of barren rocks and fertile valleys with equal impartiality, often in the face of considerable personal risk. Maj. Powell, who was a leader in this class of work, set an example for his associates by his famous trip through the Grand cañon of the Colorado river. What these men discover among the rocks interests only the geologist and the miner, but their work elsewhere is of vital importance where irrigation is possible, for they point out reservoir sites and indicate how the waters can be stored so as to be used where the land is suitable.

Survey Mapping the Country.

The geological survey, under Director George Otis Smith, is mapping the country, classifying the mineral resources, including the underground water supply, phosphate, and coal lands; is studying the drainage of swamp lands, and is providing base or "mother" maps, upon which all of the scientific work of the government, as well as of many private corporations, is carried on. Measurements of the flow of streams have been carried on for years and are of the greatest value to all who plan to use water. Whenever a private irrigation project is planned the first step is to send for all of the available government reports and maps, for this work is accurate and saves both time and money when ready at hand.

The country life commission was one of the most striking instances of Uncle Sam's interest in the welfare of his big family, but this organization existed for a short time only, whereas work along parallel lines in the various government bureaus is going on continuously. The department of agriculture has many bureaus, in charge of a large force of experts, aiding in the development of the west. The weather bureau, under Chief Willis L. Moore, studies weather conditions, gives advance information of destructive storms, and supplies the farmer and commission merchant with climatological data. Special information is given the cranberry grower, and the owners of orchards are warned every time a frost is approaching. It was a warning of this sort last spring that sent the population of Grand Junction, Colo., into the orchards, where an all night fight against frost was conducted by the aid of "smudge" pots.

The bureau of animal industry, under Chief Alonzo D. Melvin, inspects slaughter houses, aids the development of the dairy interests, and advises the farmer on all questions pertaining to the raising of livestock. It maintains quarantine regulations between the states and from foreign lands.

The bureau of plant industry, under Chief Beverly T. Galloway, studies all questions relating to plants and gives the farmers direct returns in dollars and cents, if they heed the advice of the experts. The bureau maintains laboratories of plant and forest pathology. It carries on investigations of diseases of fruits and trees, investigates the history of paint life, and studies the breeding of plants so that they may become alkali and drought resistant. The bureau carries on investigations relating to the breeding of corn, cotton, tobacco, and other staples. An agricultural readjustment is going on in the west and this bureau takes the lead in studying the questions relating to the adaptation of plants to environment. Its work often brings about a complete reversal of old methods of farming.

Hunt Profitable Plants and Seeds.

This bureau sends its explorers into all parts of the world for the purpose of collecting plants and seeds that may prove profitable to the American farmer. In addition it carries on investigations relating to soil bacteriology and water purification. One of the most important divisions of the work relates to farm management, every detail of which is studied with care. The investigations cover the extension of new crop areas in the west and cover dry farming.

The forest service, under Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, studies all questions relating to the national forests, maintenance, fire protection, and development. It has been asserted that there is a direct connection between floods and the denudation of forests, but this view has been challenged by Weather Chief Moore in a report sent to the house committee on agriculture at Washington. The necessity for preserving the forests is generally admitted in the west, however, although there is a difference of opinion regarding how this work should be accomplished. The differences in question are to be settled during the congressional investigation.

The bureau of soils is in charge of Milton Whitney, under whose direction are carried on investigations regarding the physical and chemical properties of soils and also with reference to the proper management and utilization of the earth's surface. The surveys under the direction of this bureau are of great benefit to those who till the soil.

Investigations relating to agriculture are conducted by the bureau of entomology, for there are many insects both injurious and beneficial to fruits, grains, and other farm products. This work is in charge of L. O. Howard. Present activities have much to do with a weevil that is attacking alfalfa and threatens to become a dangerous pest. The bureau of biological survey, in charge of C. Hart Merriam, conducts investigations relating to the preservation of game and to the geographic distribution of animal life. The extermination of animal pests is part of the work of this branch of the government service.

Needs of Farmer Studied.

The office of experiment stations, under Director A. C. True, gets the benefit of work done in every state and territory, in addition to Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico. The needs of the farmer in each locality is studied and the results are published in bulletins. This means that a lot of work is done at public cost that would be extremely expensive for the individual, who probably would not undertake it at all. The agricultural education of the farmer is promoted by this bureau in every way possible and specialists devote their entire time to farmers' institutes.

The value to the farmer of the bulletins issued by these bureaus is beyond estimate. Farming and fruit raising are becoming scientific pursuits. The old time farm was synonymous with drudgery of the worst kind, for the farmer had to be up before daylight and worked until after dark, all for small returns. These men farmed according to old methods and exhausted the soil on thousands of farms, with the result that they had to work all the harder in order to get adequate returns.

There are plenty of men today who are still in the old ruts and who scoff at the innovations, but if such men will take a trip to the orchards of the west where land has sold for upward of $4,000 an acre, both in the orange and apple belts, they will have opportunities to learn valuable lessons. The value of such land is due entirely to the returns, which are based on scientific culture and not on old methods. It has been proved that the land in question can yield ample returns on the high valuation, hence men can be found who will pay the price. The original owners, who brought the land up to this extreme valuation, studied everything that could be of benefit and it is to such men that the work of the specialists appeals with especial force.

Not many years ago it was the custom to use refuse for seed purposes. The mistaken ideas underlying such action are pointed out in a recent farmers' bulletin, written by Eugene H. Grubb, probably the most successful potato grower in the country. Mr. Grubb takes the stand that only the best potatoes should be used for seed and gives the reasons for his views.

Important to Start Right.

According to his ideas the success of the crop depends largely on the choice of seed—other things being equal—hence it is of the greatest importance, he asserts, to start right. Formerly it was the plan to sell all of the good potatoes and to use the poorest for seed under the impression that the results under this method were just as good as under any other. In his work of improving potatoes Mr. Grubb has simply carried out the same plan that has been pursued by those who are at work improving corn and other grains.

Even the bureau of fisheries is doing what it can by restocking rivers with salmon, streams with trout, and the ocean with lobster and oyster spawn. The coast and geodetic survey is studying the ocean for the guidance of those engaged in the handling of produce and supplies for the farmers in the western states, while the engineering corps of the army is fortifying the coast against possible attack.

The general land office, under Fred Dennett, by handling all questions relating to public lands, and the office of Indian affairs, under Commissioner R. G. Valentine, which has charge of all matters regarding Indian lands, both come into direct contact with the settler who acquires land from the government. The reclamation service is another division of the work of the department of the interior the aim of which is to provide homes for the people.

In every line of agricultural activity the expert, provided with funds by the government, has preceded the man of small means who makes his living from the soil, and has shown him the road to success. A careful study of the teachings of these men and the results of their experience cannot fail to benefit those who are willing to learn. Unfortunately many of the official warnings and teachings have fallen on deaf ears, for there are some who will not listen and these men continue to talk of the hardships of farm life. Any one who has talked with a successful fruit grower or stock raiser knows that the pessimistic views simply indicate lack of progressiveness, for "progress" is the watchword in the west, as well as in the south, according to those who are in closest touch with what is going on.

Statistics on Development of West.

Statistics that have been lacking regarding many phases of the development of the west are to be supplied by the forthcoming census. "Why is a farmer?" is not to be found among the questions, but "What is a farm?" is on the list submitted to those who are collecting figures. The first object of the farm census is to obtain a complete inventory of farm wealth of the United States on April 15, 1910, and the second is to gain as accurate a statement as possible of agricultural operations in 1909. The census is likely to indicate to the farmer that a careful inventory of his possessions is of as much value to him as to the merchant who keeps a careful record of all his commercial transactions.

Heretofore there has been no official information regarding the amount of land that is being irrigated. No one has known the exact acreage of the reclaimed lands for the reason that almost all of the work of making the desert fertile has been done within the last few years and since the last general census. The new statistics will show the number of fruit trees in bearing and the figures of this sort ought to show an enormous increase over those of ten years ago. As showing the development of the west, it is expected that the forthcoming census will be one of the most notable ever undertaken.

Example of How Reclamation Makes the Desert Bloom.

FLOWER GARDEN AROUND THE COTTAGE OF C.H. ADAMS, PHOENIX, ARI.

AWAITING CALL TO AID GIRL

Dr. A. K. Rutkauskas Will Appear in Murder Case if Needed.

IS FRIEND OF THE ACCUSED.

Trial of Sophia Kritchman Opens at Waterbury, Conn., Tomorrow.

Dr. A. K. Rutkauskas of Chicago, a correspondent and the acknowledged friend of Miss Sophia Kritchman, the girl who will be tried on the charge of murder in Waterbury, Conn., this week, will appear in court at the hearing in the rôle of protector of the young woman, according to a dispatch from that city last night.

This, however, was denied by the physician, who lives at 8829 Commercial avenue.

"I will not go to Waterbury unless I am sent for by the authorities there," he said.

When asked if he thought there was any probability of being subpœnaed in the case he said that he did not know, but could see no reason for it, as he was in Chicago at the time of the murder and had no direct knowledge of it.

Doctor's Letters Are Found.

The linking of Dr. Rutkauskas' name with that of Miss Kritchman is the result of the finding of letters written to her by the Chicago physician prior to her arrest. The letters made it appear, according to the police of Waterbury, that the pair expected to be married.

The trial of Miss Kritchman will begin tomorrow at Waterbury. She is accused of killing Bronnick Kulvinskas, an admirer, last September, because he pressed his suit too ardently. Joe Mitchell, another admirer and the man whom she says she really loves, will be tried with Miss Kritchman on the same charge.

Crime a Brutal One.

The murder of Kulvinskas was of such a brutal nature that at first it was thought not possible a woman could have committed the deed. Miss Kritchman is only 18 years old and a rather delicate girl physically. Circumstances of an incriminating nature, however, caused her to be accused of the crime. Mitchell, according to the police, aided her. Kulvinskas was found in a thicket near the town by children. He had been stabbed, his throat cut, and a dozen bullets had been fired into his body, yet he was not dead. He is said by the police to have made a statement before death accusing Mitchell of the deed.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.—Adv.

Rev. Quincy L. Dowd, after studying *funeral customs* and expenses abroad and in the United States, has come to the following conclusion regarding conditions in Chicago and elsewhere.

We quote an extract of his investigation:

"The business of burial is one of the big monopolies, full of extortion, exploited and fostered for profit like any other monopoly. The people are defenseless. The fact is that the cost of dying and death are about prohibitive, as things are, to any workingman's household. Even people in fairly easy circumstances are stunned by the expense."

"I know widows encumbered for years with debt due to funeral costs."

The people will be enlightened. Ways and means to greatly reduce the expense will soon be suggested in this publication. A later announcement will show the way.

The Rival Stellar Attraction

Impression of the Electrical Show, as depicted by Cartoonist Whiteford of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Electrical Show is a revelation of the capabilities of electric light for beautiful and impressive lighting effects. An excellent opportunity is afforded business men to inform themselves as to the latest adaptions of electric light, heat and power to commercial and industrial purposes at the exhibit of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

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Hotel La Salle is the center of the business, financial, theatre and shopping districts and there is no hotel in Chicago which is more easily reached from all railway terminals. Special taxi-cab service.

It costs no more to stop at the magnificent new Hotel La Salle than at other first-class Chicago hotels.

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The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamship "Guiana" leaves New York February 10 for a delightful Cruise of about 28 days, calling at the islands of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Barbados and other islands and Demerara.

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News and Gossip of the World of Outdoor and Indoor Sport.

OVER 100 STOPPED ON JOHN L'S TOUR

Sporting Men's Efforts to Find Suitable Foe for Sullivan Prove Fruitless.

WILSON 'STAYS' 4 ROUNDS.

British Importation Takes Down $4,000 by Crawling, Clinching, and Running Away.

BY JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

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During my series of picnics following the defeat of Champion Ryan I knocked out more than 100 fighters, and sporting men throughout the country were scouring the world for somebody to stop me. None of them succeeded. At this time the country was wild over prizefighting, and it was no trouble to pack the houses wherever I appeared.

While on this tour of the United States Richard K. Fox, editor of the Police Gazette, proved to be the best friend I ever had, though he did not know it. He had agents all over the world looking for somebody to lick me. He always backed my opponents in big fights. By his untiring efforts to get me whipped he kept me in the limelight and furnished the opportunity for me to make a lot of money in the shape of easy fights.

The only man who succeeded in staying the four rounds was Joe Collins, better known as "Tug" Wilson, an English fighter, for whom to this day I have a supreme disgust. He had been imported from England to "pulverize" me. They found him in Leicester.

The match took place in Madison Square garden, New York, on the evening of July 17, 1882. Tug's ability to stay the four rounds was due largely to a bad decision on the part of the referee and the fact that he managed to crawl on the floor and hug until the round would end. It was evident to the 12,000 people who witnessed the mill, which could hardly be called a fight, that Wilson was whipped, but he was on his feet when time was called at the end of the fourth round, and he went back to England with $4,000 tucked in his jeans.

Much Court Plaster for $4,000.

Wilson was badly pummeled, but as Dick Malloy, the well known New York politician, said, "You know a lot of court plaster can be bought for $4,000."

That encounter with Wilson opened the eyes of the public to a new idea in fighting that is prevalent today. Up to that time the sporting men had been accustomed to seeing men stand up and fight. It had never occurred to them that a fellow could deliberately "dog" it and get away for four rounds. Wilson went into the ring with no intention of fighting. We had hardly put up our hands when he dropped to the floor without having been struck. He staid there for the count of nine, and when I went after him again he hugged me around the waist until he could ease himself to the floor. There was no chance to put him out, because he wouldn't stand up. I had never fought a man like that before, and it rolled me to think that a fellow wouldn't stand up and be game.

The crowd hissed repeatedly, but that had no effect on the Englishman. He was bent on getting away with the $4,000, and he cared nothing for having a reputation as a clean fighter. Up to that time the fighters had a sense of honor among themselves, and they had rather be defeated by the knockout than we now call "yellow." That was not true of Wilson, however, and this artful dodger gave the public a new idea in prize ring tactics. Since that time many fighters have employed that means of spending a fight. That is one reason why so many of the fights of today are unsatisfactory at six or eight rounds. By dropping to the floor and holding on, most any fighter can stick out six rounds.

Bell Saves Britisher.

In the fourth round Wilson got in the way of one of my swings and was nearly out, but the bell saved him. I say "bell" as a matter of fact we had no bells in those days. The timekeeper would simply call out "Time!" The bells came in later.

When the fight was over and Wilson had been handed his $4,000 for staying four rounds, I was hopping mad. My manager was equally angry. Richard K. Fox and others were at the ringside and right there and then we made arrangements for another fight between us. Fox put up a forfeit, and a match was made. I was stopped by the authorities, and the chance to lick that fellow was gone. Subsequently he agreed to a match with Jimmy Elliott, with a forfeit of $500 a side, the fight to be under the London prize ring rules. But Tug Wilson had no intention of fighting again, and he slipped off to London. Fox forfeited the stake money and that was the end of Tug Wilson's career in America.

The next we heard of Wilson was in the sporting columns of London papers, which told of Tug Wilson has got his level. He is keeping a public house and performing solos on his own trumpet. He is better at blowing that than at blows. He didn't thrash any one over here and in America he didn't get enough to get thrashed by either Elliott, Sullivan, or Rooke. He made a masterly, but inglorious retreat, ungratefully leaving in the lurch those who had been his best friends. Sullivan, they say, is going to make a trip over and Tug may get a chance to test in a way that will make him shake in his boots.

Wilson's Style New to John L.

A New York paper adds to this:

"Over here we have fighters who fight and do not talk. The best that England has sent us yet is Tug—the kind that talks for $7,000 and doesn't fight for a cent."

While I was having this "series of picnics" I don't imagine for a minute that I was not trying to learn something. No man ever got too old to learn, and to this day I am finding things out that are new to me. That fight with Tug Wilson gave me an idea. I had never seen a man who would refuse to stand up and fight before. I therefore decided that the only way to get one of those fellows was to land on him when he put up his hands and take no chances of his crawling about the floor.

While a fighter might be able to whip an antagonist with ease in ten rounds, he will find it difficult to get a man in four rounds if the opponent resorts to running tactics. Under the London prize ring rules a man could not run so easily, as he was compelled to wear shoes studded with one inch spikes. That was intended as footheld in the turf so that he could not force battle with the blows. No man can hit hard unless he has his feet securely planted. He must put the force of his body into the blows to make them effective.

While watching a preliminary fight between two Hoosier lightweights one day I noticed one of them make a feint and then ram his fist into his opponent's stomach. Up to that time it was customary for fighters to stand with their hands stuck out on a level with their faces. That was before the day of the crouch. Seeing what a disadvantage a fighter was at when he held his hands high I decided to lower mine and keep them on a level with the stomach, as the fighters do today.

If you will notice the pictures of fighters—those of the old school down to those of today—you will notice that they have gradually lowered their hands, until now some of them do not put no their hands at all until they get ready for fast work. The old idea of putting the hands up high was largely a matter of form. The public thought nobody could be a fighter unless he did that. At least that is the way it appears from the pictures.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

JOHN L. BRANDS FIGHT A FAKE.

Former Champion Asserts Jeffries Will Win to Get Benefit of Moving Picture Money.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan stopped over in Pittsburg on his way to Boston tonight and will sail for England and Ireland on Feb. 5, where he will do his monologue event for six months.

In discussing the Johnson-Jeffries battle Sullivan said: "The fight is a fake. Johnson has been 'fixed' and will allow Jeff to win. Anybody knows that if the fight was to be on the square he would be whipped to a crimson frazzle.

"Gleason and Richard never passed a purse of $101,000 for the fight. Jeff and Johnson will fight for what they can get, and he allowing Jim to win the moving picture will draw well. If Johnson won the picture would be N. G. Take it from me, the fight will be fake."

Ketchel Gets $40,000 Offer.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Hugh Mehlhorn, a local sporting promoter, today cabled Stanley Ketchel and offered the Michigander two bouts that would net him $40,000. One would be with Tommy Burns, another with Bill Lang, and the third with an unknown. Ketchel's reply was the shortest word in the English language. He wants to meet Burns, middleweight champion of England, and then he would be willing to meet Tommy Burns.

Contestants in Races of Western Skating Association at Garfield Park Yesterday.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

CAPT. TYRRELL (STARTER) SLATER (WINNER) KISSELBERG BOWLER DUNTTEMAN HILLMAN GIRARD CASHEN

C. T. FISHER MILWAUKEE

ANNA JOHNSON CHICAGO BETH STEINER CHICAGO CLARA BRESHER MILWAUKEE MABLE BOHLE CHICAGO

POLICE WATCHING MAT MEN

First Step in Strict Supervision of Bouts Is Taken.

CHIEF STEWARD GETS BUSY.

Fans Must Be Protected—Promoters Warned to Be Careful.

BY HARVEY T. WOODRUFF.

When Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler stalked into a conference of wrestling promoters and fans at the Boston Oyster house Saturday night and delivered an ultimatum from the department on "private bouts," he took the first step of a campaign authorized by Chief Steward for a more strict police supervision and regulation of local mat bouts.

The object of this surveillance is to protect patrons of wrestling shows from imposition or misrepresentation on the part of promoters, and to prevent brutal and unsportsmanlike contestants securing matches in this city.

Specific warning to the promoters that they must keep faith on their advertised bills and in their arrangements is for news is not considered necessary, according to Chief Steward. Violation of the ethics supposed to govern such contests will result in refusal of a permit for any subsequent shows. As to the wrestlers themselves, positive action already has been taken by a warning given two men that any repetition of tactics which have characterized some of their previous bouts will cause the police blue pencil to be drawn through their names if billed at any local show.

Schuettler the Fan of Department.

It was noted by those present that Assistant Schuettler on Saturday night courteously but studiously avoided the acceptance of any hospitality, wearing refusing a cigar or an inexpensive souvenir of the occasion. Instead he delivered his message in a manner which suggested he came for business only, and then retired after exchanging a few jokes with friends who were present. This attitude, too, was at the suggestion of Chief Steward, who explained last night that "Schuettler was the wrestling fan of the department," and therefore best qualified to explain conditions.

When asked for an explanation of the position of the police department toward wrestling and private bouts in particular Chief Steward last night said:

"The department is opposed to so-called private bouts because it opens up the way for a crowd of men to go to any old barn or basement, and there conduct a contest which might be in violation of all rules of sport or fair play. In other words, with no police representatives present such crowds are irresponsible. They might even slip in a slugging mill under the guise of wrestling.

"Now the police department does not purpose to stop any well regulated bout planned to take place in private even if we do not approve of it. The Mahmout-Zbyszko match could have been held. But these fellows either must be private wrestlers or public wrestlers. They simply can't mix them their choices. Bouts in private to be followed by matches in public look shady to the public. We intend if possible to protect the public.

Warning to Rough Wrestlers.

Furthermore, we will not tolerate the second appearance of a man who shows brutal or unfair tactics on the mat. We sent word to that effect to that big Frenchman and another wrestler, I think a steel cat man, telling them they could have one more chance to wrestle fairly. If they do not they are barred in Chicago."

Echoes of the Saturday night meeting resounded yesterday when "Doc" Krone of the National Sporting club sought out J. H. Herman, manager of Zbyszko and informed Herman that he had accepted a $1,000 purse for a match for which the National club previously had offered $2,000. Herman naturally was repentant. "Why, every one told me your offer was for a finish match," said Herman. "The facts were misrepresented to me. Naturally I prefer the larger purse."

"Doc" Krone says the match supposed to have been made on Saturday night is off. Manager Herman says he doesn't know what to do about it. Manager Kennedy for Mahmout could not be reached by the National club representatives last night. The Empire club is standing pat on the arrangement it thought was made. There the matter stands.

Unless this wrangling of promoters and managers ceases, perhaps the police department will go a step farther and decree that these two men cannot wrestle in Chicago at all.

JEFF FINDS PLACE TO TRAIN.

Harrison Ranch Probably Will Be Chosen by Bollermaker if Fight Is in Salt Lake.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—If the Jeffries-Johnson battle is held here Jeffries may train on the Harrison ranch, near the top of the Wasatch range, in Parley's canon, fifteen miles east of the city. Jeff tramped to the top of the range today and expressed deep pleasure at the environments.

The proposed camp is 2,600 feet above the place for the fight, and if Jeffries trains in the high altitude he should not be affected by fighting here.

Dr. Rollet broke seventeen blue rocks out of twenty-five in his initial appearance at the trap today. This made Jeff and Gotch envious and they will try to beat this tomorrow. Tonight the athletes attended the "King Dodo" performance at the Colonial theater. They will be whisked tomorrow through Ogden and the northwest to the coast.

Y. M. C. A. TO BAR FIGHTERS.

Memphis Body Will Not Allow Boxers to Train in "Gym" Unless They Are Members.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Although the governing board of the Y. M. C. A. was divided on the proposition to bar prizefighters from its building, a ruling announced today is that the bars are up from now on. "Fighting Kid" Hyland wanted to train there, but was refused. Tuther Nelson and Abe Attel, who trained there, took precautions to join the association, and as Y. M. C. A. boys they alone will be allowed to use the gym should they return for local bouts.

Hull House Beats Turners.

The Hull House basketball team defeated Central Turners by the score of 30 to 9 at the Central Turner's gymnasium yesterday. Lineup:

Hull House (30).		Central Turners (9).
Labow	R. F.	Ostrowsky
Ollis	L. F.	Klager
Wolfson	C.	Larson
Miller	L. G.	Christman
Wolf	R. G.	Klagus

Field baskets—Ollis, Labow [4], Wolfson [6], Wolf [5], Miller, Klagus, Larson. Free throws—Labow [5], Ostrowsky [4], Klagus.

J. JOHNSON A VERSATILE PUG

Negro Speaks Before Y. M. C. A.; Then Goes to Police Court.

BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY

Jeff's Opponent Must Answer to Charge of Felonious Assault.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Jack Johnson's life is spicy with variety. Today he stopped long enough at the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A. to deliver a lecture on manliness, in which he said sobriety, application, and devotion to one's mother were necessary to success; then he visited a magistrate's office and was bound over to the grand jury, under a bond of $1,000, on a charge of felonious assault.

Johnson's lawyer argued against his client being held and endeavored to show that the marks Pinder, the complainant, bore had been received in falling downstairs on the night of the alleged assault. When the court found against him he protested that the case was a "frameup" to prevent Johnson's fighting Jeffries. Johnson said nothing, but grinned throughout.

In his talk to the Y. M. C. A. members he said: "To approach intelligently the psychology of pugilism it is essential to grasp the distinction between the venal side and that side which makes for the upbuilding of manliness. Depth of lung, although of assistance, is not essential. Sobriety, application, sobriety—write those down in your notebook. Sullivan subsists by vaudevilitis; Corbett is no longer a serious factor in pugilism; Sharkey has passed from the domain, and Jeffries will pass to do ict animadvirt, but sobriety is the touchstone of success.

"Learn to use your hands and not to fall over your feet, and your social success will follow."

These things having been said and done Jack departed for Montreal.

TWO SCHOOL GAMES ON TODAY.

Results of Two Contests at Central "Gym" May Decide Finalists for Championship Banner.

The results of the two contests in the Cook County High school semi-final basketball series in the Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium this afternoon may decide which fives will meet in the final game Friday.

Calumet must defeat Oak Park to win the semi-final title in section A. Calumet has played two games and has won both by large margins. Oak Park has played only one contest and was defeated. On dope Calumet should be returned victor this afternoon.

The tight fight is in section B. Englewood and Lane High are tied for the lead with two victories each. The two teams meet this afternoon and the winner will be one of the finalists for the Cook County school banner. Neither team has been defeated in either the preliminary or semi-final series and both have played consistently.

Two more semi-final games are scheduled to complete the series, but it is not expected the results of these games will affect the standings of the leaders. If Oak Park should be defeated this afternoon that team will meet North Division in a curtain raiser to the final game.

JUAREZ RACE RESULTS.

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Good Intent, 107 (Schilling), 4 to 1, won; Lady Pavel, 96 (Ramsey), 12 to 1, second; Mary Genevieve, 101 (Goose), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:18 1-5. His Fenna, The Wolf, Odd Rose, Blessas, C. A. Leiman, Corzo, and El Perfecto ran.

Second race, selling, 11-16 mile—Gold Finn, 115 (Schilling), 3 to 1, won; Pavon Full, 104 (Benschoter), 7 to 2, second; Light Knight, 107 (Mahworth), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:05 2-5. Ocean Queen, Marchmont, Rescvie, and Meddling Hannah ran.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Gladys Louise, 102 (Ramsey), 9 to 5, won; Hardigan, 104 (Benscoter), 4 to 1, second; Isle of Erin, 107 (Goose), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:30 4-5. Dick Vestal, Quinton High Street, The Thorn, Virginia Lindsey and Trump Silf ran.

Fourth race, the Aztica handicap, $1,200 value, 1 mile—Right Easy, 122 (Schilling), 6 to 5, won; Prince Ahmed, 125 (McCahey), 4 to 1, second; Dryad King, 106 (Kennedy), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43 1-5. Richard Reed, Glarge, King Cobalt, Col. Bob, Elizabeth Marwood, and Leonora ran. Right Easy, Prince Ahmed, and Richard Reed coupled in betting.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Standal, 113 (Shilling), 4 to 1, won; Alice Collins, 107 (Rice), 6 to 1, second; Alice Collins, 107 (Rice), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:18 2-5. Tom Franks, Myrtle Dixon, Captain Cuban Boy, Regrets, Brechen, John Sparks, Minnie Bright, and C. J. Fox ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Pedro, 110 (Benscoter), 10 to 1, won; Rex Regent, 110 (Garner), 10 to 1, second; Buna, 108 (Archibald), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:40. The Wrestler, Bean Man, French Cook, John E. McMillan, and Chewaridge ran.

BREWERY CITY SKATERS WIN

Fisher and Laumann Take Three Championships at Garfield.

MEET PROVES BIG SUCCESS.

Huge Crowd Watches the Contests—Policeman's Race a Feature.

BY WALTER H. ECKERSALL.

Milwaukee skaters carried off the honors in the western amateur speed skating championships held under the auspices of the Western Skating association at Garfield park yesterday when Charles T. Fisher won the half and mile championships and Arthur Laumann annexed the two mile event.

These events, the first held in Chicago since the western championships were decided at Jackson park in 1905, were pronounced a huge success by the large and enthusiastic crowd which formed around the banks of the lagoon as well as the small boys who filled the trees and occupied other places of vantage from which the races could be viewed.

Although the program started at noon, an hour which deprived most persons of their Sunday dinner, the banks were lined several deep long before time for the first race. As the best local skaters were pitted against cracks of the central west extra interest was added.

Three Championship Events.

Three western championship events were decided, but there were other races which were of as much interest to the spectators as the championships. There were events for boys, women, and novices, but the race which proved the most exciting of the day was the park policeman's event.

This was the chance for the small boys to get even with the "coppers" who have bullied them and chased them off the ice for the slightest offense. The youngsters certainly made the most of their opportunities. The race was a half mile affair, and when the policemen agreed to enter the contest they did not stop to think how far it was. At the crack of the pistol, which was fired by Capt. Tyrrell of the west park police, the officers started off at a terrific clip. The race necessitated four circuits of the track, but most of the custodians of the law thought it was a one lap affair.

George Slater, a tall, powerfully built fellow, jumped into the lead of sprinters and looked good for about half a lap. But suddenly the fast pace slowed down as if the skaters were racing in the face of a tornado. When they had finished the first lap, two of the seven original starters found the going too strong for them and dropped out. The second lap saw another decrease in the original number, and on each succeeding lap the number decreased, until at the finish only three were able to cross the line. Slater showed the best striking qualities and won the event with ease. Girard secured second place and Dunttaman was third.

During the race the small boys kept up a continual din of joshing at the feeble attempts of some of the "coppers" to keep in the race. At the end of the race, when the policemen were putting on their overcoats their fellow officers, who did not have the courage to enter the event, swarmed around the tired racers and made matters worse by expressing their views. There were many sharp retorts from both sides, but Capt. Tyrrell put an end to the arguments by ordering the men to their different posts.

Miss Bohle Disqualified.

Another interesting race for the spectators was the women's event, in which Miss Mabel Bohle of Chicago, who recently conquered Margaret Sugarty, who was considered the best woman skater in Chicago, was pitted against Miss Clara Bresher of Milwaukee and Miss Beth Steiner of Chicago. The event was a half mile affair, which required four laps of the track. The race was fairly even until Miss Bohle, while attempting to pass Miss Bresher on the next to the last turn, fouled the latter and was disqualified. This created considerable criticism by Miss Bohle's admirers, but the judges stood firm in their decision, and Miss Bresher was declared the winner with Miss Bresher second.

The real racing of the program came in the championship events. Charles Fisher, who has skated in three events at Milwaukee Saturday night and won one of them, the two mile, and finished second in the half and mile events, took the half and mile races in comparatively easy style, defeating Carl Ahlreth, the Duluth flyer, and Harry Kaad, the local star. Fisher's keen judgment of pace and cleverer sprinting power enabled him to win both races.

A dark horse was unearthed in the two mile even when Arthur Laumann of Milwaukee sprang a surprise on the wise ones. None of the competitors figured on the staying powers of the Milwaukee flyer, who jumped into the lead at the crack of the pistol and in the first two laps gained a lead of nearly half a lap. Fisher, Kaad, and Ahlreth figured Laumann would not be able to last and were content to let him have the big lead.

As Laumann showed no signs of weakening the rest of the field started to sprint in an attempt to catch him, but Laumann was not to be caught. Every time an attempt was made to reach him he would put on a little burst of speed and maintain his lead. As the gun was fired on the last lap Fisher, Kaad, and Ahlreth put every ounce of physical energy they possessed in a final effort to catch the flying Milwaukeean. Although they did gain Laumann had too much of a lead and crossed the line twenty yards in front.

Leweck Skates Backwards.

Herman Leweck of Milwaukee gave exhibitions of high jumping and fancy skating. He finished his exhibition by skating a quarter of a mile backwards in :51. Summaries:

Boys' race, half mile, first heat—Won by H. T. Johnson; Frank Shea, second; Arnold Holm, third. Time, 1:46.

Second heat—Won by Otto Hansen; William Schwald, second; Joe Prokin, third. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Final heat—Won by H. T. Johnson; Otto Hansen, second; Frank Shea, third. Time, 1:47.

Half mile championship, first heat—Won by Fisher Milwaukee; Ahlreth, Duluth, second; Phannenstell, Milwaukee, third. Time, 1:34 4-5.

Second heat—Won by Kaad, Chicago; Laumann, Milwaukee, second; Rodde, Chicago, third. Time, 1:37 1-5.

Final heat—Won by Fisher, Milwaukee; Ahlreth, Duluth, second; Kaad, Chicago, third. Time, 1:40.

Novice race, 1 mile, first heat—Won by Otto Larsen; Gunnase Larsen, second; Schub, third. Time, 3:32 1-5.

Second heat—Won by Opel; Hopp, second; Plancers, third. Time, 3:40 4-5.

Final heat—Won by Otto Larsen; Gunnase Larsen, second; Opel, third. Time, 3:47.

One mile championship, first heat—Won by Ahlroth, Duluth; Fisher, Milwaukee, second; Glawer, Chicago, third. Time, 3:22.

Second heat—Won by Kaad, Chicago; Laumann, Milwaukee, second; Norshaw, St. Louis, third. Time, 3:33 1-5.

Final heat—Won by Fisher, Milwaukee; Ahlroth, Duluth, second; Kaad, Chicago, third. Time, 3:28.

Park policemen's race, half mile—Won by Slater, Girard, second; Dunttaman, third. Time, 2:10 2-5.

Women's race, half mile—Won by Miss Beth Steiner, Chicago; Miss Clara Bresher, Milwaukee, second. Time, 1:56 2-5. Miss Mabel Bohle of Chicago won but was disqualified for fouling.

Two mile championship—Won by Laumann, Milwaukee; Fisher, Milwaukee, second; Kaad, Chicago, third. Time, 6:47 4-5.

Everett C. Brown, president of the National A. A. U., acted as referee, and Martin Delaney, coach of the C. A. A. track team, was one of the official timekeepers. A. C. Blanchard was honorary referee.

KARLICEK NOW IN TRIPLE TIE.

Former Leader in Greater Chicago Bowling Tourney Loses His Third Straight Match.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Karlicek	7	3	.700	Tramp	7	3	.700
Steere	7	3	.700	Howley	7	3	.700
Kral	6	3	.667	Wolf	6	3	.667
Fisher	6	3	.667	Blouin	6	3	.667
Shaw	6	4	.600	Becker	6	4	.600

Tony Karlicek, who has been leading in the Greater Chicago individual tournament, met his third straight defeat last night and is now in a three handed tie for the initial position. Joe Shaw was the man to give the Bohemian expert his third knockout, and he did it by winning all the six games at his home drives, Camp Kleen, and averaging 215 4-6, the best performances of the night.

Phil Weit, winner last year, had a close match with Jerry Kral at Klaisa's alleys, but he "blew" the 4 pin in the eleventh game for a tie, and young Jerry took the last with a count of 205 to 168, and the match, six out of eleven, the tie game not counting. Scores:

Shaw—248 223 199 190 192 231

Karlicek—168 179 165 172 177 188

Kral—168 146 191 225 204 200 202 208 168 190 172 200

Weit—188 156 207 200 187 188 190 207 178 207 172 168

Steere—173 246 203 214 200 192

Howley—168 168 193 167 172 168

Fisher—208 195 198 215 204 166 190 202 186 224

Becker—174 223 182 206 179 174 167 179 202 184

SPORTING CALENDAR.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—Joint schedule committee of the major leagues meet in Pittsburg. I. O. U. wrestling tourney, Vorwaerts turnverein. Basketball, Calumet vs. Oak Park and Englewood vs. Lane, at Central Y. M. C. A.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—Basketball, Chicago at Northwestern. First Regiment at I. A. C.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—Basketball, North Division vs. Wendell Phillips and Austin vs. Hyde Park at Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, McKinley H. S. at Lake Forest academy. Cook county Y. M. C. A. tank meet, Oak Park.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—Wrestling, Central A. A. U. championships, I. A. C. International ice skating championships, Pittsburg, two days. Fight, "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson vs. Tommy McCarthy, San Francisco. Basketball, Wisconsin at Chicago, Armour institute at Beloit; final contest for Cook county high school basketball title.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—L. M. Y. C. A. meeting, Wellington hotel. Fight, Johnny Coulon vs. Earl Denning, New Orleans. Basketball, Wisconsin at Indiana, Purdue at Illinois, Englewood H. S. vs. Lake Forest academy. Wrestling, Central A. A. U. championships, I. A. C.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30.—I. G. U. wrestling championship finals, Hebrew institute. Norge ski jumping contest, Cary, Ill.

ELECT BOWLING DELEGATES

C. B. A. Chooses Men to Attend Detroit National Congress.

BIG INCREASE IN MEMBERS.

Steve Geroux, Brill and Howley Poll the Heavest Votes.

Detroit delegates were elected at a special meeting of the Chicago Bowling association, held yesterday at Mussey's, sixty-six clubs being present and voting. The growth of the local representative of the American bowling congress calls for four more delegates than last year, when seventeen were called for at the first meeting. Steve Geroux, Frank Brill, and Peter Howley polled the highest votes outside of the officers of the C. B. A., who were elected unanimously, with the exception of President Henry Strassheim, who was absent from the meeting.

The officers who will go to Detroit as delegates are; E. J. Hinrichs, Charles G. Wilson, A. Lipman, L. L. Vandersyde, Jake Mueller, Andy Hall, and Walter Trischman. Other delegates elected, with the number of votes polled, were as follows: Steve Geroux, 51; Frank Brill, 47; Peter Howley, 43; Charley Mountain, 36; Bob Rolfe, 36; Nick Bruck, 30; C. H. Markus, 30; Dave Hamilton, 34; Gus Burkhardt, 34; Louis Jiruska, 34; W. S. Peavey, 33; W. Heine, 29; A. Sindelar, 29; Billie Lee, 27; George Prantzen, 27; W. S. Plenner, 27; Gene George, 27; H. G. Fisher, 27. The last five men were tied for fourteenth place and Lee drew the honor of becoming a delegate, Plenner becoming first alternate.

A resolution addressed to the executive committee of the Illinois Bowling association asking it to hold the next state tournament in the loop district was lost on a motion of Billy Krueger to table it. The resolution was offered by W. S. Peavey and was for the purpose of getting an expression of sentiment from the bowlers in favor of the loop.

Following are the standings of the various local leagues together with the leading individual averages:

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Breen & K.	36	12	.750	Brill's Colts	17	22	.436
Boller Fl'nos	33	15	.688	Eagle Teas	17	25	.405
Almerotha	27	18	.600	Artesians	17	28	.378
Rightsimers	26	19	.578	Rosenbachs	7	41	.140

CITY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
O'Learys	12	6	.667	Dust-To-Dos	9	9	.500
Harper Ryes	12	6	.667	Chal.-Det.	8	10	.444
Lipmans	10	8	.556	Bruner's	7	11	.389
Centurys	10	8	.556	Telonettes	6	12	.333

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Almerotha	31	14	.689	Stm. Sawr.	21	27	.438
Senators	29	16	.644	Centennials	19	29	.396
Ruehls	28	20	.556	Winnebagoes	17	28	.378
Southwests	24	22	.542	Carnations	18	30	.375

SOUTH PARK LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Buckets	31	17	.646	Wenzels	22	20	.524
Goldsmiths	30	18	.644	Owls	22	24	.500
Heidelbergs	30	18	.625	Giants	19	24	.442
Douglas	26	22	.542	Blue Rib'ons	12	36	.250

MERCANTILE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
José Gomez	10	5	.762	Engineers	11	10	.524
Polarine	12	6	.714	Powers	7	14	.333
Com.-Ed'ns	10	7	.588	Concessions	7	17	.292
Contractors	12	9	.571	Rogers	4	17	.190

BANKERS' LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Com'ercials	19	7	.680	First Trust	9	9	.500
Corn Ex.	14	7	.667	Northern Tr.	9	11	.450
First Nat.	10	9	.556	State Bank	6	12	.333
Republics	9	9	.500	Hibernians	2	16	.111

COLUMBIAN KNIGHTS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Olympia	23	12	.793	Van Buren	19	16	.511
Pinson	21	14	.600	Enterprise	15	20	.333
Genoa	20	17	.622	Onward	7	28	.167

STOCK YARDS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brucks	23	7	.767	Donkins	9	14	.391
O'Learys	20	10	.667	Grays	6	15	.286
Behns	17	9	.611	Ladwells	6	15	.286
Tossetts	13	9	.571	Monograms	4	11	.267

KIOWA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kiowas	26	15	.706	Standards	27	21	.563
Hudsons	25	10	.696	Fountains	24	24	.500
Chi. Colts	22	19	.537	Federals	17	31	.354
Primes	20	18	.714	No. Chicagos	9	40	.167
Webers	20	17	.622	Wrylands	6	46	.116

ZAHN'S LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Rustlers	36	12	.750	Nectars	26	22	.521
Rheingolds	31	16	.660	Marburgers	22	26	.470
Bostelmans	29	19	.604	Kuehn's Colts	17	32	.326

Bart.

WHEN I sell my $30 and $35 ready-to-wear suits and overcoats at $20 each I am compelled to take a serious loss. Some stores possibly could do this without loss, but my profit is not that long in the first place. I also sell $25, $22 and $20 garments at $15. It will pay you to come early in the week if possible, as my shops are very busy ones on Saturday.

2 STORES
209 WABASH
117 MADISON

BASEBALL MEN IN SCHEDULE CONFAB

Committees From the Major Leagues Will Meet in Joint Session Today.

AMERICAN STANDS PAT.

Dreyfuss and Ebbets on Opposite Sides in Argument Over 168 Game Plan.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—Thomas J. Lynch, president of the National league; Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, and Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg met at the Fort Pitt hotel today for a little "confab" preliminary to the meeting here tomorrow of the joint schedule committee. Barney Dreyfuss sought to convince Ebbets that the public does not want a 168 game schedule.

President Ebbets said that he had not changed his mind about the 168 game schedule. "The fans want it," he said, "and they ought to have it."

Benjamin Shibe of the Philadelphia Americans and Fred Lake of the Boston Nationals were late arrivals tonight.

If the two leagues do not encounter any serious obstacles the schedule making can be completed in one day, but if the National adheres to the long schedule there will be complications that will delay the work. The schedule committees do not make public the result of their work, as each is required to report back to its own league next month and the schedules are not in force until each league casts six or more votes for their adoption.

The Boston club is on the warpath, according to reports from the east, and Manager Fred Lake is here to fight for their schedule rights. As Director John P. Harris is already on the ground, the three should be able to hold their own against Messrs. Ebbets, Lynch, and Dreyfuss.

The St. Louis Nationals also are reported to be complaining against the practice of making a large number of conflicting dates at St. Louis on Sundays. President Robison is of the opinion that there never was any good excuse for this at any time and absolutely none now that Detroit is playing Sunday baseball. The rules committee also will be in session here.

MAGNATES GO TO PITTSBURG.

Johnson, Comiskey, and McRoy Leave to Attend Joint Conference with National Leaguers.

President Johnson and Secretary McRoy of the American league and President Comiskey of the White Sox left last night for Pittsburg, where the meetings of the rules and schedule committees will be held today.

Ban B. had no advance dope on the schedule to hand out beyond saying the American league would stick to 154 games, regardless of the National's action. He has been informed by his statisticians that the Americans was forced to postpone 83 games out of the 621 last season. These postponements crowded things badly at the finish.

Johnson fails to see how the National league is going to get away with fourteen more regular bookings per club and still get rid of any number close to eighty-three postponements. He believes there will be double headers every day from August on if the weather is as uncertain as in 1909.

The three American leaguers will return to Chicago Wednesday morning. Comiskey has a date with Barney Dreyfuss tomorrow, the latter having promised to show him around Forbes field.

President John I. Taylor of the Boston Red Sox and his father, Gen. Taylor, passed through here yesterday on their way to California. They called on President Johnson, and also had a friendly visit with Jake Stahl, Red Sox first baseman. There was no talk of contracts with Jake, as Boston took over from the Highlanders a three year agreement with Stahl, and it has one more year to run.

President Murphy of the Cubs returned last night from his Cincinnati visit. He said he and Ebbets were in conference with Garry Herrmann from 10 o'clock Saturday morning until 11 that night trying to convince the Red magnate that the 168 game schedule was best for the league, but without success. There was no trade talk between Charles Webb and the Red authorities.

Aurora to Have League Team.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The franchise of the Freeport club in the Illinois-Wisconsin league is to be transferred to Aurora. According to report, the players now under contract. Aurora merchants met today and subscribed $3,000, of which $1,000 is to be paid to the owners of the Freeport club. League officials have an option on the Freeport franchise, and despite the fact that the owners do not wish to sell the city is to be dropped and Aurora added to the circuit. Games in Aurora are to be played at the Riverview park grounds. New stands are to be erected and the park made one of the best in the state.

Hoosiers Want Aero Meet.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—A campaign to obtain the international aviation meet of 1911 for Indianapol

Sport.

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re Want Aero Meet.

nt., Jan. 22.—A campaign to ob- national aviation meet of 1911 for been launched by business men of selling tickets at $1 each to the It is hoped to raise the necessary The bids for the meet must be e meeting of the Federated Aero at St. Louis next Saturday.

ton Off for Coast.

n. 23.—[Special.]—Edward Payson pedestrian, will leave tomorrow Angeles. It is from that city that ing on Feb. 1 for another of his like.

orida
h Pullman Sleeper
to Jacksonville
thout Change
ig Four Route 9:05 p. m. daily
ell, Chattanooga and Atlanta
EN & CRESCENT ROUTE
connection with
HERN RAILWAY
Cars On All Trains.
rist Tickets Now On Sale.
ll information address
A. J. LYTLE
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11682—99 Adams St., Chicago
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Agent, Southern Railway
5958—99 Adams St., Chicago
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AT THE
UMAN
JEWELRY CO.
5% to 50%
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Dearborn Street
EY
AN 1% AND UP

PLAN FOR HASTE IN LEGISLATURE

Members Will Get Busy Because Home Folks Showed Wrath at the Delays.

AID FOR WATERWAY BILL

Larimer Said to Have Submitted to State Action Before Federal Work.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The superheated Illinois legislature will attempt to legislate this week. The reports are numerous at Springfield that the statesmen returned home last week to find their constituencies in anything like an amiable frame of mind concerning the extra session. Hence results are anticipated before Saturday.

Nobody seems to know what will be the fate of primary legislation. The administration senators are far from an agreement as to what they will do on Tuesday, when the Otis-nized committee bill will be available for passage. Senator Curtis of Kankakee, fresh from Washington, undoubtedly will have a supply of sealed orders for his contingent, and not until the senators get to Springfield tomorrow evening is the real situation in the upper branch of the general assembly to be outlined.

In any event, however, it is the firm determination of the senators of all varieties to get through with all business during the present week and go home, leaving the house to fight it out.

House the Storm Center.

The house will become the storm center of all pending legislation on Tuesday. The majority and minority reports of the Hamilton primary elections committee are special orders immediately after the reading of the journal on Tuesday. The minority report signed by Walter A. Lantz and George L. McConnell, comes up for consideration first. This report abolishes all primaries, eliminates the party circle and the party ticket from the official ballot, and censures all political activity in a contest between individual candidates.

It is understood that Mr. Lantz and Mr. McConnell have no serious hopes of securing the substitution of the minority report for the majority, which embraces what is practically the old Oglesby law, with changes in sections 11 and 44. The Lantz-McConnell idea is to start a fight which will be carried into the regular session of the legislature.

Speaker Shurtleff is prepared to take the field for the bill which he introduced, providing for direct primaries for county offices only and for conventions for the rest. It is said the negotiations have been in progress in Chicago whereby there will be heavy support for the Shurtleff bill should there be a motion to substitute it for both committee reports, but that enough votes are not in sight to pass it on third reading.

Schmitt Waterway Bill Gains.

The Schmitt waterway bill gets under the spotlight early in the week. Rumors are strong that there will be something said from high official sources. It is understood that no insurmountable obstacle will be offered against rapid and favorable consideration of the Schmitt bill by the house. Reliable information is to the effect that Senator Lorimer has changed his mind as to what he can effect in congress with respect to a substantial appropriation for a waterway and is veering around to the belief that he can get along nicely if he can show to congress what Illinois shall have done for the Schmitt bill. The Schmitt bill may not be sent to the lowlkal waterway committee at all, but may be considered by the house sitting as in committee of the whole.

The real test of the intentions of Representative Erickson and the committee on municipal corporations as to the commission form of government bill is due Tuesday. Mr. Erickson is on record as having said that he will call a committee meeting Tuesday or Wednesday to consider the measure. Accordingly strong delegations from interested home cities will be on the job to await developments.

Haste Upon Museum Bill.

High upon the house program will be the vote on the Field museum site bill. Subway and harbor legislation lags behind for awhile. It is the wish of the downstate legislators to permit Chicago to round out its own desires as between the proposition of whether the city or the sanitary district shall proceed with harbor construction. The downstate members apparently will be willing to go along upon whatever Chicago says it wants.

FORMER SENATOR W. A. CLARK DOMICILED IN NEW MANSION.

Occupies Rooms Designed for Him—Wife Still in Paris, as Residence Will Not Be Completed for Month.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Finally the Clark mansion on Fifth avenue has an occupant—its owner, former Senator W. A. Clark, the "Copper King." He has domiciled himself in the three rooms designed for him, Mrs. Clark's suite also is ready except for the furniture, but she still is in Paris with her daughter. She doesn't want to enter till all is complete. The corridors for a month or two will be noisy with carvers and cabinet makers.

Mrs. Clark's bedroom is off a library purchased entire as to ceiling, woodwork, fireplace, and andirons from a French chateau. It is in carved mahogany, the carvers' signatures being dated 1533. Architecturally this is probably the most sedately beautiful library in this country.

The interior of Mrs. Clark's suite is the artistic climax, and was largely the result of the senator's study of art in the different manifestations. Her parlor is in panels, satinwood from Ceylon, yellowish white with amber, exquisitely carved with flowers—each rose perfectly petaled—in the style made popular by Louis XVI.

The mansion is down on the tax books this year at a taxable valuation of $3,500,000. This is not quite half the full value, as according to estimates made by those familiar with the cost of the massive structure more than $7,000,000 has been expended on the building since its construction was started in the spring of 1902.

SAVES THREE FROM DROWNING BY MEANS OF HUMAN CHAIN.

Milwaukee Boy and Companions Make Rescues When Father and Daughter and Another Break Through Ice.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Three persons were saved from death in the Milwaukee river Sunday morning and afternoon by a human chain, in each case through the efforts of Robert F. Nolte Jr., son of a physician of this city. He was aided by several companions. Those who assisted were members of the Trio Canoe club. Those rescued were:

Louis Weiss, aged 14 years, son of a tailor, rescued Sunday afternoon.

John W. Kuhn, aged 38, iron worker, and Irma Kuhn, his 13 year old daughter, rescued Sunday morning.

The rescues took place in almost the same spot. Weiss was skating when he went through the ice and was rescued, and Kuhn and his daughter were crossing the river on the ice when they broke through. When they were seen struggling in the water Nolte crawled out on the ice, with his clubmates holding his feet. He pulled the girl out first and continued her to roll ashore, as the ice was thin. Then he saved her father in the same way.

Efforts will be made to get a Carnegie medal for young Nolte, who is 17.

WIDE RANGE IN WHEAT MART

Prices React After Sharp Decline, Due to Liquidation.

BIG MILLERS ARE BULLISH.

Cash Grain Tightly Held; Coarse Grains Easy and Product Is Weak.

Wheat prices covered a wider range the last week than for some time past, heavy liquidation of long lines, which started the week before, carrying prices down about 7c from the previous high point, after which there was a sharp rally in the May delivery of about 4c. Trade was active throughout the week, and at times the market displayed a weaker tone than for some time past, the unsettled state of the stock market during the early sessions affecting sentiment to a considerable extent. With the recovery in stocks and cotton it became apparent that the selling had been overdone, and shorts in their haste to even up their contracts caused a big rally. Closing figures for the week showed net losses of ¼@2¼c.

Premiums Do Not Yield.

The fact that cash wheat premiums refused to budge in the face of heavy pressure on the futures, and in spite of enormous receipts at primary points, proved to be the main source of strength to the bulls. Arrivals at primary points for the week aggregated 4,469,000 bu, compared to 2,465,000 bu a year ago, but notwithstanding this heavy run stocks did not show any material increase at any point, and holders of cash wheat refused to be stampeded into selling at materially reduced premiums. The premium for No. 1 northern yielded slightly at one time and there were sales here at 2¼c to 2⅝c over the May, but the smaller lines of cash wheat appear to be pretty well weeded out, and the big holders are not offering freely.

Nebraska No. 2 hard wheat sold at 3c over May on track and there were fair sales to Minneapolis reported from Omaha on about the same basis. Local stocks are expected to show a small decrease for the week and shipments exceed the receipts as a rule. In the southwest arrivals were liberal and the demand was reported dull at times, but shipments were about equal to the arrivals at both Kansas City and St. Louis.

Northwest Receipts Liberal.

In the northwest receipts were liberal—about double those of a year ago, but a large share of the wheat was taken into private houses evidently, as the stocks at that point only increased 300,000 bu. Premiums for No. 1 northern Saturday at Minneapolis were 1½@2¼c over the May. Millers in the northwest reported heavy sales, including a fair amount for export, and were bullish on the situation. Minneapolis and country mills have ground much more wheat so far this season than a year ago, which explains the fact that stocks at Minneapolis are now so much less than a year ago, when they were approximately 11,000,000 bu more than at present. Flour stocks in the United States and Canada are considerably larger than a year ago.

Argentine News Big Factor.

Notwithstanding recently published estimates of the Russian crop showing the greatest yields ever raised in that country, and the bearish figures in regard to the world's crop, these factors have been overshadowed by the continued bullish reports from the Argentine. The latest estimate from that country places the surplus at only 64,000,000 bu. European markets, both English and continental, showed a stronger tone as a result. The small shipments from this country and Canada, only a little more than 2,000,000 bu, also had a strengthening influence abroad. With the advancing tendency abroad, domestic markets became less weak.

Market Situation Puzzling.

The general situation in wheat is puzzling to the average trader. With a much larger crop than the year before, much smaller exports, and a primary run in excess of that for the same time in the preceding crop year, the smaller visible figures and the continued strength of the cash markets are not easily explained. The presumption is that either the crop was over estimated, or that the invisible supplies are much larger than generally believed. It is probable that the grinding of flour used up a larger percentage of new crop wheat in the early months of the year than usual, owing to the depletion of old crop stocks, and that the building up of mill stocks of wheat and of jobbers' flour supplies have absorbed an unusually large percentage of the wheat raised.

Farm Stocks Are Large.

Estimates of supplies back on the farm vary greatly, but the general opinion is that they are considerably larger than a year ago. Farmers have been bullish as a rule, as well as the millers, and, while they have sold on the hard spots freely enough to swell the primary receipts to a large total, they have refused to part with their wheat on the declines, and this has had a decided tendency to hold premiums at a firm level.

Many students of the situation are firmly of the belief that the big millers of the country practically dominate the situation, holding the greater part of the available supplies of the cash grain, besides being long large enough lines in the leading speculative markets to dominate the trade. Shorts have had little leeway this season, owing to this state of affairs, as there have been no large public stocks to trade on.

Radical Break in Corn.

Liquidation in corn set in following the big break in wheat, and prices declined sharply, but the market met with excellent support on the break, and rallied substantially the last few days, final quotations showing net losses of ⅝@¾c. Farmers appear to be willing to sell corn at current values, but are handicapped by the poor railroad accommodations. The receipts have been small, the predicted big run having failed to materialize. On the other hand, shipping sales have been fairly large, and stocks do not accumulate to any great extent.

Speculative sentiment is mixed, with the bears showing more aggressiveness. They maintain that supplies are ample for all needs, and that the delayed movement will mean larger arrivals later on. Lower prices for hog products helped to encourage bearish sentiment.

Oats Follow Other Cereals.

Oats followed much the same course as other grains and there was general disposition on the part of longs to close out their trades. Short covering and buying by country and shipping houses caused a rally with other grains, but at the close Saturday the undertone was apparently a little heavy. Primary receipts at 2,778,000 bu for the week were about the same as a year ago, but receipts here were small and the cash market as a general thing was strong, with several shipping sales daily. Country holders are not loosening up to any great extent.

January Product Liquidated.

Liquidation of January product was a depressing factor in the provisions market, and while the hog situation continues as bullish as ever the trend of values was decidedly lower. Pork lost 82½@97½c; lard, 37½@45c, and ribs, 22½@25c. The general agitation started in regard to high meat prices as well as the high cost of living generally acted as a damper on bull sentiment, and was a material aid in causing a lower range of selling. Investors were hard to interest in the market and in the absence of support the bears succeeded in working the market lower. Receipts of hogs at all points continue to bear out the theory that the actual supply available is much smaller than normal, while the small stocks make short sales hazardous. The cash trade has been fairly good, but exports were much less than a year ago. Packing for the week was much less than a year ago.

Range of Prices for the Week.

WHEAT.

	Close. Jan. 15	High.	Low.	Close. Jan. 22, 1910.	Jan. 23, 1909.
Dec	1.11⅝@¾	1.11⅝@¾	1.07⅛	1.11⅝@¾	1.07⅛@¼
May	1.02⅞@⅞	1.03⅜	1.00⅜	1.02⅞@⅞	97⅜@⅝
July	94⅜	95¼	92⅝	94⅞	94⅜@½

CORN.

Dec	65⅛@⅜	65¾	65⅛	65⅛@¼	61⅜
May	65⅝@¾	66⅞	65¼	65⅝@¾	62
July	65¼	66¾	64	64¾@⅞	62

OATS.

Dec	48¼@½	48½	48⅜	48½	51⅜
May	47⅝@¾	48⅜	47⅝	48⅛@¼	49⅝
July	43⅝@¾	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛@¼	45⅜

MESS PORK.

Jan.	21.87½	21.90	20.90	20.90	17.30
May	22.07½	22.12½	21.20	21.25	17.22½
July	22.10	22.17½	21.30	21.35	17.37½

LARD.

Jan.	12.00	12.70	12.15	12.15	9.42½
May	12.22½	12.37½	11.85	11.85	9.77½
July	12.17½	12.17½	11.77½	11.77½	9.90

SHORT RIBS.

Jan.	11.75	12.00	11.50	11.52½	8.85
May	11.62½	11.87½	11.37½	11.37½	9.00
July	11.62½	11.87½	11.37½	11.37½	9.12½

Primary receipts—	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Last week	4,469,000	3,974,000	2,778,000
Previous week	4,105,000	3,660,000	2,850,000
Last year	2,465,000	4,609,000	2,750,000
Primary shipments—			
Last week	1,585,000	2,380,000	2,852,000
Previous week	1,388,000	1,907,000	2,865,000
Last year	1,419,000	3,375,000	2,608,000
Clearances—			
Last week	512,000	800,000	80,000
Previous week	650,000	1,320,000	2,000
Last year	961,000	1,048,000	10,000

Trade in Wholesale Lines.

Less severe climatic conditions followed by improved transportation service, increased supplies of leading commodities and necessaries, and more settled valuations, resulted in freer operations in wholesale trade lines last week and steady progress in the distribution of merchandise for immediate and future consumption was reported.

Attendance of buyers in the wholesale market for dry goods, clothing, footwear, furniture, and food products was augmented by the presence of many merchants from the far west and south and generous orders were booked for these commodities for immediate and future shipment. Prices were closely adhered to, with a few instances of slight gains being recorded and many indications that increased costs would soon be announced. Visitors reported the retail trade in the interior as fulfilling all expectations and showed little hesitancy in contracting for generous supplies of spring and summer merchandise for shipment within the next few weeks.

Strength featured dealing in the market for pig iron and sales of 25,000 tons of southern iron and 10,000 tons of northern were reported. Substantial contracts also came to light in steel, copper, wire, and electric appliances. Railroad equipment orders were less numerous, but there were good contracts for heavy hardware and machinery and orders for 8,000 to 10,000 cars were said to be pending. Outputs of rails, plates, and structural steel were extensive and more labor was employed in forges and foundries.

Receipts of lumber fell to 26,008,000 feet, against 37,791,000 feet the preceding week, and this made it more difficult to secure adequate supplies, although shipments of planing mills and factories continue heavy and railroads were making arrangements for the future. Weakness continued in the market for hides without being reflected in any material decline in the price of leather and leather findings. Wool supplies were moderate and prices firm.

Antimony.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—ANTIMONY—Although the market was weaker in tone on parcels today, about and to arrive, no price changes were effected. Inquiries for Jobbing lots continued fair with orders booked at former values for spot lots. Prices at $8.50 for Cookson's, $8.25@8.37½ for Hallett's, and $7.37½@7.62½ for ordinary brands. The London market is quoted £30 10s for Hallett's and £29 10s for ordinary brands.

ELIOT SETS FORTH HIS PLAN FOR RELIEF IN LABOR ROWS.

Petitions Massachusetts Legislature for Act to Provide Public Investigation of Industrial Disputes.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard university, George B. Hugo, and George H. Ellis have petitioned the legislature for "an act to provide public investigation of industrial disputes and for the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts."

Eliot long has entertained a labor hobby, and his friends are curious to see how his proposed relief bill will be received by workingmen and their employers. The first section of the bill says:

"It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employé to go on strike, on account of any dispute provided for by this act, before such dispute shall have been referred to a board of investigation under the provisions of this act, or during such reference, but nothing in this act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry, or of the working of any persons therein, for any cause not constituting a lockout or a strike."

The bill includes all matters relating to hours of employment, wages, sex, age, qualification or status of employés, and the mode and terms of employment; the employment of children, or any person or class of persons, or the dismissal of, or refusal to employ, any particular person or class of persons.

It also provides for the appointment of a commissioner of labor, to whom either employers or employés engaged in a dispute may apply for the appointment of a board of investigation.

CAT, TWO BULLDOGS, AND ONE PARROT DISTURB BURGLAR.

Night Prowler Upsets the Menagerie in Two Places and Runs Away with It from the Third.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A well meaning burglar started out a little before 1 o'clock this morning to try his fortunes. When he attacked the saloon of Adolf M. Koch, the enterprising burglar reckoned without Bill.

Bill is an abnormally large tomcat whose job is to guard the cash register. There was $40 in the register Saturday night, but the burglar couldn't satisfy Bill, who gave one whoop and jumped. Glasses flew in all directions. The burglar flew in only one—out the door—and disappeared.

In the saloon of Adam Glaub the burglar got his second surprise of the evening. Glaub is careless enough to let two bulldogs stay in the saloon nights. When the burglar got into the saloon he struck a match. One of the bulldogs struck him where bulldogs usually strike. Bulldog No. 2 emulated No. 1, and this morning Glaub found them still holding in their teeth a piece of striped trousers about six inches square.

The discouraged burglar abandoned the saloon then and called at the residence of Mrs. A. Reith. As he entered by the basement door, "Hello, want a cracker?" screamed somebody.

"Shut up. I'll blow your head off," was the response.

"Ha, ha, ha, pretty Polly, pretty Polly."

When Mrs. Reith, awakened by the noise, poked her head out of the window she saw the man running down the street, carrying Polly by the neck.

MRS. EDDY CONGRATULATES ANTI-STETSON TRUSTEES.

Telegrams To and From Scientist Leader Read in New York Church After Change in Board.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Two telegrams were read by First Reader Virgil O. Strickler at the regular service today in the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The telegrams had to do with the recent action of the church in ousting the board of trustees which was faithful to Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson. The first telegram was sent to Mrs. Eddy by the new board of trustees, immediately after its organization on Jan. 10, and was:

Beloved Leader: We rejoice that our church has promptly made its demonstration by action at its annual meeting in accordance with your desire for truly democratic and liberal government.

Mrs. Eddy's reply was dated Brookline, Mass., on the following day, Jan. 20, and read:

Beloved Brethren: I rejoice with you in the victory of right over wrong, of truth over error.

Mr. Strickler read the telegrams in the time reserved for notices in morning service and there was no opportunity for a demonstration.

LOWER PRICES IN STOCKS

Climax in Collapse of Hocking Coal and Iron Shares.

MANY ISSUES ARE AFFECTED

Reductions in Discount Rates Reflect Money Conditions.

[NEW YORK TIMES FINANCIAL LEADER.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The orderly retreat of prices on the stock exchange which has been under way since the opening of the year was turned to something like a rout Wednesday last when common shares of the Hocking Coal and Iron company crashed down from 88 to 26, causing the failure of three stock exchange houses, inflicting heavy losses upon many other brokerage concerns and numerous individuals who has been entangled in the market movements of the stock.

Sharp Declines in Many Issues.

So great were the declines in the general market at the close of business Wednesday, especially when considered in connection with losses of the previous fortnight, that a reaction plainly was indicated and at once followed, extending over the remainder of the business week. In leading shares prices had fallen from 10 to 20 points; in cotton declines approximating $10 a bale occurred, and similar though smaller losses have been undergone by commodities dealt in upon the produce markets.

All in all, therefore, there had gone forward without causing the least embarrassment in any essential quarter a substantial volume of liquidation releasing millions of dollars in money, correcting in a large measure the purely speculative levels attained by prices. As is always the case under such circumstances, buying of stocks for investment set in, and purchases of cotton for manufacturing rather than for manipulative purposes went on.

Money Rates Easier.

For money markets the events of chief interest were reductions in the official discounts of the Bank of England and the Bank of Germany. Here money markets were openly eased by the week's liquidation in the market and by continued receipts from the interior as well as the gain from the subtreasury on routine transactions. Bankers are making determined efforts to enlarge the base of the business pyramid rather than carry its apex higher, a policy which if successful should make the year's problems, including that of money, easy of solution.

NEW YORK WEEKLY STOCK LIST.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Ch.	3,200	14¾	14¾	12¾	13¾
Do pfd.	3,800	50½	50⅝	46	46
Amal. Copper	206,000	65¾	65¾	61¼	62¾
Am. Agl. Chem.	3,200	45⅜	46	45	46
Am. Beet Sugar.	8,800	43¾	44½	40¾	42⅝
Am. Can.	12,300	12⅝	12⅝	11¼	12⅛
Do pfd.	3,200	78	79	77½	78
Am. Car Fdy.	21,700	67	67¼	64⅜	66⅛
Am. Cotton Oil.	7,500	64½	65	61¾	64
Am. Hide & L.	1,000	7¾	7¾	7	7
Do pfd.	3,200	44¾	44¾	40⅜	42⅜
Am. Ice Securities	5,700	25½	25½	23¾	25¼
Am. Linseed.	1,400	16	16	15	15
Do pfd.	2,500	45	45	40⅜	43⅜
Am. Loco.	16,400	67¾	68	62¾	64⅜
Do pfd.	1,000	113¼	113¼	113	113
Am. Malt. pfd.	6,200	37⅜	37¾	33	37
Am. Smelting	104,400	93¾	94¼	90¾	92
Do pfd.	1,000	104¾	104¾	103¾	104¾
Am. Steel Fdys.	3,900	62	65	62¼	64
Am. Sugar.	10,700	122¾	123¾	120¼	121¼
Am. Tel. Tel.	17,700	135	135¼	133½	135¼
Am. Tob. pfd.	1,700	95	95	90	90
*Do pfd.	1,700	102	102	100¾	101
Anaconda	34,000	45¾	51¾	45¾	51¾
Atchison	155,000	120¾	121¾	117¾	118¾
Do pfd.	2,400	103¾	104	103¼	103¾
A. C. Line.	6,500	132	132	129	131
B. & Ohio.	28,500	117¾	118¼	115¾	116⅝
Do pfd.	500	93	94	93	94
Beth. Steel.	1,400	32½	33	30½	32
B. R. T. Transit.	116,500	76¾	78¼	67¾	71¼
B. U. Gas.	7,100	157¾	160	152	155¾
Butterick.	200	35¾	35	32½	33
Can. Pacific.	10,300	178¾	181	177¾	180¼
Cent. Leather.	25,900	44¾	44¾	41¼	41¾
Do pfd.	1,300	108	108¾	104½	107¾
C. & Ohio.	168,600	63	68¾	60¾	67
Chic. Union.	1,000	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
C. G. W. (new).	18,400	32¼	32¼	30¾	32
Do pfd.	3,900	61	61	59½	60
C. M. & St. P.	139,700	167	168¾	164¾	165¾
C. & N. W.	6,800	159¾	160	156¾	159¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,000	79	79¾	77	79¼
Colo. Fuel & Iron.	20,200	44¾	46¼	42¾	43¾
Colo. Southern.	8,100	58	60	56	59¼
Do 1st pfd.	3,200	81¾	81¾	80	81¼
C. & H. C. & I.	71,300	100	100	96	97
Con. Gas.	90,700	150¾	154¼	148¾	150
Corn Products.	12,200	21¾	21¾	19	20¼
Do pfd.	1,200	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¾
D. & Hudson.	4,500	178	178	173	174
D. & R. G.	18,200	45¾	48¾	42	43
Dist. United.	800	61	65¾	61	65¾
Dis. Securities.	3,300	34¾	35	33¾	34¾
Erie.	20,700	31¾	33	29¾	31¾
Do 1st pfd.	6,300	49¾	49¾	47	48¾
Do 2d pfd.	4,200	39	39¾	36¾	37¾
Fed. M. & S. pfd.	400	80	85	85¼	85
Gen. Electric.	6,100	155¾	156	152¼	154¾
Great Nor. Ore.	21,900	76¾	77¾	74¾	75¾
Great Nor. pfd.	83,500	136¾	136¾	130¾	135¾
*Havana Elec.	300	90	90	88½	88¼
Ill. Central.	8,900	143¾	144¼	141¾	142¾
Int. Harvester.	4,800	122¾	122¾	118	118
Do pfd.	900	126	126¼	124½	126¼
Int. Met.	124,700	24¾	25¾	19¾	22¾
Do pfd.	155,700	62¾	63¾	55¾	58¾
Int. Pump.	10,500	51¾	53¾	48	50¼
*Do pfd.	1,900	86	90¾	87	87
Iowa Central.	3,000	39½	39½	36½	37
Do pfd.	1,800	50	50¾	46¾	47
K. C. Southern.	12,500	41¾	43¾	39¾	40¾
Do pfd.	700	70	70	68¾	68¾
Lackawanna.	13,400	106¾	106¾	104¼	107¾
*L. & Nashville.	14,800	133	134	130¾	132¾
Mackay.	2,200	79	80	77¾	78¾
Do pfd.	1,000	77¾	77¾	76¾	77¾
Mex. Marine.	2,800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd.	7,300	22	22¾	20¾	21¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5,500	135¾	138	130¾	137¾
Do pfd.	1,400	142	143¾	139	143¾
M. K. & T.	51,300	46¾	50¾	42¾	45¾
Do pfd.	135	78¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
M. P. ex. rights.	41,700	67¾	72	67¾	70¾
Nat. Biscuit.	200	113	113¾	113	113¾
Do pfd.	400	125	125	125	125
Nat. Enamel.	4,400	24¾	26¾	23¾	25¾
Nat. Lead.	12,900	85¾	90¾	85¾	86¾
Do pfd.	600	110	110¾	107	107
N. Y. Central.	91,700	120¾	120¾	115¾	116¾
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1,200	150¼	156	154¾	156
N. Y. O. & W.	20,300	46	46¾	43¾	45¾
Norf. & W.	12,900	97¾	98¾	95¾	97¾
Nor. American.	9,000	80¾	81¾	76¾	79¾
Nor. Pacific.	89,200	137¾	137¾	131¾	135¾
Penna.	151,700	127¾	128¾	124¾	126¾
*People's Gas.	94,100	113¾	113¾	110¾	112
Pressed Car.	6,700	46	47¾	44	46¾
Do pfd.	1,100	104	104¾	103	104¼
Pullman.	9,000	168¾	169¾	166	166
Ry. Steel Spgs.	4,800	47	47¾	44	47¾
Do pfd.	900	106¾	107	106	106
Reading.	656,500	165	165¾	152¾	153¾
Republic I. & S.	26,000	42	42	37	40¾
Do pfd.	4,100	102	102	98	102
Rock Island.	169,600	45¾	47¾	44	44
Do pfd.	4,300	86	86	82	83½
So. Pacific.	261,000	132¾	132¾	126	131¼
So. Railway.	22,800	31¾	31¾	30	31¼
Do pfd.	10,900	70	70¾	66¾	68¾
Tol., St. L. & W.	4,700	50¾	51	45	49¾
Do pfd.	8,500	74¾	75¾	69¾	69¾
*Twin City.	3,500	113¾	113¾	112¾	113
Union Pacific.	309,000	164¾	169¾	158¾	162¾
Do pfd.	7,100	101¼	101¼	98¾	100¾
U. S. Fdy.	1,900	21	21	17¾	20¼
Do pfd.	1,900	82	82	76	77¾
U. S. Express.	700	124	127	122	123
U. S. Rubber.	10,300	47¾	47¾	43¾	46¾
Do 1st pfd.	10,000	115	115¾	111¾	112¾
U. S. Steel.	1,746,000	85¾	90	81¾	87¾
Do pfd.	21,500	123¼	124¼	121¼	124
Utah Copper.	24,700	55¾	55¾	50¾	52¼
Wabash.	23,900	29¾	29¾	27	29¾
Do pfd.	47,900	50¾	53	47¾	51
Wells Fargo.	200	166	166	165	165
West. Union.	6,000	74	74	71¾	73
Westinghouse Elec.	11,700	73¼	75¼	71	75

*Ex. div.
Total sales for the week, 4,633,000 shares.

CHICAGO WEEKLY STOCK RANGE.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can.	1,585	12¾	12¾	11¾	12¼
Do pfd.	915	79¾	79¾	77¾	78¾
Amn. Shipbuilding	41	77	77	77	77
Do pfd.	14	111	111	111	111
Am. Tel. & Tel.	300	136	136	135¾	135¾
Booth Fisheries.	540	37¼	37¾	33¾	36
Ch. Pneu. Tool.	1,375	40	41¾	38¾	41¼
Ch. Rys. series 2.	50	81	81	80	80
Ch. Subway.	830	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
Ch. Telephone.	343	129¾	130¾	129¾	130
Ch. Title & Trust.	38	143	144

URGES EDUCATION FOR RAILWAY MEN

Roads Should Work More Closely with the Training Schools, Expert Says.

SEES PROFITS FOR ALL.

Some Danger Lies in Overspecialization in Training of the Employe.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Better education for the railroad employé is urged in a monograph by J. Shirley Eaton, former statistician of the Lehigh Valley road. The paper was submitted to the secretary of the interior by Elmer E. Brown, United States commissioner of education.

"The time will come when railroad employment for every man in the service will not mean drudgery, nor sinecure, nor accidental opportunity," said Mr. Eaton, "but an enlightened, stimulating, highly efficient service of highest earning power, least uncertainty from accidental causes, largest freedom for individual initiative, entire self-respect, and thoroughly democratic spirit."

Work Involves 2,000,000 Men.

"The advance made in the present decade in the subject of education for railroad service is surprising to those who may not be informed," continues Mr. Eaton. "The relation between education and efficiency in railroad service is coming to be generally conceded.

"The railroad service in the United States will shortly reach a total of 2,000,000 men. It is the largest and most highly organized example of scientific effort in an epoch conspicuous for industrial and commercial concentration. Education in a broad sense must always be a large factor. The most practical and efficient railroad manager today is squarely up against the problem which he is attacking in one form or another, of education, of himself, his staff, the individuals in the rank and file, and the rank and file as a whole. This is the last and highest and most comprehensive stage of the function of administration.

Fears Too Much Specialization.

"A note of warning may seem to be premature, but certain tendencies are foreshadowed which should not go unchecked. When the railroad manager comes fully to realize how his new found tool of education enables him to shape almost absolutely to his purposes the working body, there may arise the danger that railroad specialisation in education be carried too far.

"If the railroads, when they come generally to instruct their employés, turn their back upon the professional teacher, severely divorcing their work in subject matter and at the same time substituting it for the work of the regular established educational agencies of the grammar school and high school grades, the result can only be what the psychologist calls 'arrested development' for the learner.

"Railroads should have a standing committee of a character to command confidence, which should foster a closer relation between the railroad and educational agencies."

BISHOP CHENEY ASKS ALL CHICAGOANS TO STUDY BIBLE.

Declares a Man Can No More Live Without Some Knowledge of It than He Can Be Ignorant of Sunshine.

A special plea for study of the bible by all Chicagoans was made last night by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal church in an address to the Sunday Evening club.

"A man can no more live in America without some knowledge of the bible than he can be ignorant of the sunshine and the wind," said Bishop Cheney, "but no intelligent man ever took up the study of the bible in earnest that he didn't find the spirit of God in it.

"I am asking you to try a religious experiment. Do not be satisfied with a second-hand knowledge of the bible. A few years ago there was much discussion as to 'what would Christ do if he came to Chicago.' The question is not nearly so important as to 'what he would have us do.'"

The Right Rev. Charles P. Anderson, bishop of the Episcopal church, will speak at the meeting next Sunday night.

WORK OF DANTE IS PRAISED BY AGNOSTIC IN A LECTURE.

M. M. Mangasarian Says the Medieval World Expired in the Author of "The Divine Comedy."

"In Dante we find the beginnings of the modern world," said M. M. Mangasarian yesterday in an address before the Independent Religious society. "In him expired the medieval world.

"Dante helped to revive the ideals of paganism. The pagans created a great civilization because they paid attention to practical things. The middle ages were unproductive for the reason that man turned his attention from the practical to the visionary.

"We know no more about the gods today than the Hindus did 3,000 years ago—no more about the soul and immortality than the Egyptians knew 3,000 years ago. All our effort in that direction has been unproductive. Let us look upon material that will yield to effort."

SAYS PARKS MAKE BOYS GOOD.

Miss Mary McDowell Tells of Benefits She Sees from the Public Playgrounds.

"The transformation of a boy who will get into mischief just to see a fat policeman try to chase him through a small hole in a fence into an active, enterprising young American is one thing that the system of parks and public playgrounds is doing every day for Chicago."

This was the opinion expressed by Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago settlement, in an address at St. Paul's Universalist church last evening.

"Another change is that of unsightly cabbage patches and waste lands to real beauty spots," she continued. "Not only is the actual park site completely transformed, but there is a tendency on the part of surrounding property owners to improve their own residences."

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL BUSY.

Annual Report Shows Nearly 1,500 Cases Were Received—New Addition Constructed.

The Hospital of St. Anthony De Padua, commonly called "St. Anthony's hospital," conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart, issued its report for the year 1909 yesterday. The hospital received 1,497 patients. Of these cases about 600 were emergency surgical cases.

Owing to the crowded conditions prevailing and the number of patients seeking treatment, the sisters were compelled to build a large addition to the hospital, which addition is now nearing completion, and is expected to open in March next.

Sister M. Lioba is the superioress of the hospital, which is at West Nineteenth street and Marshall boulevard.

Talks on "Business Futures."

Roger W. Babson of Boston will address the Chicago Advertising association at its weekly noonday luncheon today. His subject is "Forecasting Business Futures." Preparations are being made for an elaborate "housewarming" at the new headquarters, 116 Monroe street, Monday evening, Jan. 31.

SNATCH 16 FROM FURY OF SEA

Rescuers Arrive as Schooner Goes to Pieces on Reefs.

WOMAN LASHED TO RIGGING.

Captain's Wife Heroine in All Day Battle With Ocean.

Edgartown, Mass., Jan. 22.—The schooner Mertie B. Crowley, one of the few six masters flying the American flag, is a total wreck on the reefs three miles off Martha's Vineyard island. The Crowley was bound from Baltimore for Boston with coal when disaster overtook it.

To the bravery of Shipper Levi Jackson and his crew of four men of the Edgartown fishing smack Priscilla is due the rescue of the fifteen persons aboard—Capt. Haskell, Mrs. Haskell, and thirteen members of the crew of the Crowley. The skipper's wife, like the others, was lashed for ten hours to the rigging of the battered schooner until Capt. Jackson brought his little smack near enough to send out dories that saved them.

Woman Lashed to Crosstrees.

The schooner went on the rocks at 5:20 this morning. The wreck was due to the mistake of the man at the wheel in making out Edgartown light as that on Black island. The schooner had been hove to for thirty hours on Friday and Saturday during the severe southerly storm. Roundabout was a haze which precluded observation, so that the position of the schooner was largely a matter of guesswork. When the vessel struck it was quickly seen that there could be no hope of saving it.

Mrs. Haskell, awakened by her husband, barely had time to snatch a few articles of clothing and climb the forerigging, where she was lashed to the crosstrees. A pair of seaman's rubber boots, with the captain's winter hat and overcoat, protected her, and Mrs. Haskell said tonight she did not suffer greatly.

Cling to Rigging All Day.

All day long everybody clung to the rigging, while the seas battered the great vessel to fragments. At 10 a. m. the Crowley broke in two beneath them.

By 9 o'clock this morning it was known here that a vessel had been wrecked. Efforts were made to get out to it in the forenoon, but were unsuccessful because of the wild seas. Capt. Jackson tried repeatedly to push the Priscilla through the breakers, but could not do it until late this afternoon.

When he reached the wreck he anchored and four dories, manned by as many fishermen, were soon taking off the crew of the Crowley.

Mrs. Haskell was the first to be transferred. With the same nerve which had held her up during her hours of exposure, she came down the rigging, made a leap for the dory beneath, landed safely and was saved.

HOBOS PREPARE TO "SWARM"; CONVENTION HERE THIS WEEK.

Preliminary Gathering Proceeds Brilliantly Until Coffee and Sandwiches Arrive and Attract Audience.

Unless a sudden blizzard holds up the freight trains and blocks the highways entering Chicago, delegates from many cities will attend a "grand convention" here this week.

The "convention of the unemployed" is going to be held anyway, under the auspices of the "International Brotherhood Welfare association." Eighty men who are spending their time in Chicago just now, awaiting jobs of not too laborious a nature, gathered yesterday at 763 West Van Buren street and pledged their support whether the delegates come or not. The decision followed the announcement that refreshments would be served at each meeting.

J. Enda Hoy, "the millionaire tramp" of St. Louis, who arrived last week, stirred up the local hobos to a realisation of their duty. Ellis B. Carr, editor of the Christian Socialist, explained matters still further. Mr. Carr's words were cut short by the arrival of a load of coffee and sandwiches, which proved irresistible to those assembled.

The brotherhood does not limit its membership to men. Mrs. Nellie Whitney of Marshall, Minn., attended the meeting. She is not one of the unemployed, but she has just finished a tour of the west, paying her expenses by working as a nurse and domestic en route, and feels a sisterly interest in the "casual laborers."

John Howard, a new recruit, delivered a salutatory on the need of intelligence in solving the problems of the day, affirming further that "booze" and drugs will ruin all. His hearers agreed.

"But the cost of living doesn't bother me much," said one, "and there's no use in all this fuss. If you haven't any money at all, what's the difference whether a sandwich costs 5 cents or a dollar?"

Then the assemblage replied by singing in chorus "The Bread Line."

The convention will rally at the Van Buren street hall. It will move to Hod Carriers' hall on Wednesday, and on Thursday it will consider "Pensions for the Old and Helpless." After that such as can leave their work will go to Kansas City for another reunion.

NINETEEN NICKEL THEATERS ARE OBJECTS OF BOYCOTT.

Actors' Union and Federation of Labor Fight Booking Agent Who Refused to Comply with Salary Demands.

A boycott against nineteen nickel theaters was declared yesterday by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Actors' union. The war is an effort to retaliate against Frank Q. Doyle, a booking agent who supplies the proscribed houses with vaudeville "talent."

Doyle recently was placed on the union's "unfair list" for failing to comply with demands for a salary scale of $25 a week for single performers and $50 a week for teams. Instead Doyle compelled all union performers booked by him to remove their union buttons.

The federation placed Doyle on its index and ordered all members of affiliated unions to refrain from patronizing the show houses served by him. The moving picture operators may strike in sympathy.

The houses affected are: The Crystal, Garfield, Virginia, Palais Royal, Lyceum, Ashland, Columbia, Bush, Franklin, Apollo, Arch, Elite, Bijou, Gem, Premier, Pekin, Essex, Iola, and Grand.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS TO BE OBSERVED BY SCOTS.

Songs of Highlands and Other Features on Program for Orchestra Hall Tomorrow Evening.

The songs of Scotland, sung by singers with good Scotch names and played by two bands of pipers in the costume of the Highlands, will be given before Chicago Scots at Orchestra hall tomorrow evening.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, and the United Scottish societies of Chicago have arranged for a benefit concert at which Bobbie Burns' songs and many other Highland melodies will constitute most of the program. Proceeds from the entertainment will go to the fund of the Scottish Old People's home.

Dr. William A. Colledge will give an address on Burns. Among the singers taking part will be Miss Bethune Grigor, Miss Elsie Forbes, J. M. Hamilton, and J. M. Casselis. The Caledonian pipe band and the juvenile pipe band will add to the musical features, and there will be organ solos by Robert Stronach.

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DEATHS.

BEARDSLEY—Hannah Beardsley, wife of George F. Beardsley, mother of George F., Jr., and Charles A., aged 70 years, at her residence, 2388 Indiana-av. Funeral notice later. Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROWN—Charles Willard Brown, Sunday afternoon, brother of George Francis Brown, deceased, and uncle of Charles Edward and George Francis Brown Jr. Interment Tuesday, Bloomington, Ill.

BURMISTER—William H. Burmister, aged 60 years, at family residence, 6221 Woodlawn-av., beloved husband of Annie and father of William S., Alfonso H., Mrs. Lillian Will, and Clara. Miercke-Imiss. Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

ECCLES—Alexander Eccles, beloved husband of Blenda Eccles nee Johnson, brother of John, Mrs. A. Conolly, Mrs. W. S. Davy, and the late David Eccles. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 a. m. from his late residence, 4220 N. 32d-av., to St. Joan of Arc church, 31st-av. and Washington-blvd., where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Forest Home.

FARMER—Thomas G. Farmer, on Jan. 23, 1910, beloved husband of Ida Farmer, aged 47 years, at residence, 6823 Ingleside-av. Funeral Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. from lodge hall, corner Dearborn-av. and Oakwood-blvd., Wis. Jan. 22. Member of Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, A. F. & A. M. Burial at Roschill.

FOLEY—Lawrence J. Foley, beloved husband of the late Lizzie, father of William, Mrs. Paul Sturm, Mrs. Walter Butler, and the late Mrs. John A. Lyons, and Thomas Foley, and stepfather of John A. Smith. Funeral Jan. 25, 1910, from his daughter's residence, Mrs. William W. Watkins, 3636 Lake-av., to Holy Angels' church, 9:30 a. m. Burial at Mount Calvary cemetery. Carriages.

FRIEDLANDER—Robert Friedlander, beloved husband of Lena, and father of Alfred, Meta, Joseph, and Ruth, Jan. 22, 1910. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 11 a. m., from his late residence, 1929 S. Spaulding-av., by carriages to New Light cemetery.

HAEBERLIN—Mrs. Nelly Hasbrook, nee Sweeney, Jan. 22, 1910, beloved wife of Bert Haberlin and mother of Agnes, at 3800 State-st. Flat 117. Funeral from St. James' church, Tuesday, at 10 a. m., where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel. May her soul rest in peace.

HOSFORD—Lavenia Fellows Hosford, widow of Philip D. Hosford, resident of Dubuque, Ia., for many years, and mother of Mrs. Kate H. Field of Chicago, in Dubuque Sunday a. m.

JERNBERG—Emily Libby Jernberg, Jan. 22, wife of Prof. R. A. Jernberg. Funeral services at late residence, 1043 W. Monroe-st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Interment at Boston, Mass.

KENNEDY—Sarah E. Kennedy, aged 57 years, Jan. 20, 1910, 4419 W. Lexington-st., beloved wife of the late Sergeant Sylvester Kennedy and mother of Frances, Kennedy Johnson, Agnes B. Hayes, Sylvester T., Edward P., and late William Kennedy. Funeral Monday, Jan. 24, 1910, at 10 a. m., from late residence to Precious Blood church, where solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

MALMBERG—Irene J. Malmberg, dearly beloved daughter of Nels and Christine Malmberg, and sister of Edgar J., aged 19 years 7 months 21 days. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 2015 Buena Vista-terrace, near Ravenswood. Interment Rosehill.

MINKE—William J. Minke, Jan. 22, 1910, aged 33 years 8 months and 22 days, beloved son of Charles and Rika Minke and brother of Mrs. O. Nielsen, Mrs. Anna Minke, Jr., Mrs. Georgs, and Bernard Minke. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 1 p. m. from late residence, 2214 Southport-av., to Rosehill cemetery.

MITCHELL—William Wade Mitchell, age 61 years, brother of Mrs. Joseph Short and Miss Kitty Mitchell. Services Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 p. m., from the Monroe Street church, Francisco-av. and Monroe-st. Burial at Forest Home. Newcastle (Pa.) papers please copy.

M'BRIDE—Mrs. M. E. McBride, Jan. 22, 1910, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Morrison, 6041 Kimbark-av., Chicago, Lawn mother of Mrs. S. I. Lloyd of Morris, Ill., and S. Carleton of Joliet. Funeral service at Morris, Ill., Tuesday p. m., Jan. 25. Morris papers please copy.

O'LANDER—Anna O'Lander, at Holland, Mich., late of 2720 Evanston-av., age 63 years, beloved wife of the late John O'Lander, mother of Mrs. George Lawrence, Arthur O'Lander and Amelia M. Olson. Funeral from Hillebrand & Son's, North-av., near Halsted-st., Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 p. m., to Graceland cemetery.

O'FARRELL—Lewis Phelps, on Jan. 23, 1910, at Rochester Springs, Mo., aged 65 years, husband of the late Dina, father of Mrs. J. L. Fesenthal, Mrs. L. Neve, Eli, David, Asa, and Jonas L. Fesenmar. Funeral Monday, Jan. 24, 1910, at 2:30 p. m. from the late residence, 2800 N. Lincoln Park-place. Carriages to Rosehill. New York papers please copy.

O'FARRELEN—Louis Phelps, Masons of Hiller lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., kindly attend funeral of Louis Fesenmar Monday, Jan. 24, 1 p. m., from late residence, 2800 N. Lincoln Park-west. Carriages to Rosehill. David A. Fesenthal, Secy.

DEATHS.

O'KEEFE—Louis Phelps, member Chicago Lodge No. 4, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel. Funeral from late residence, 4029 Washington Park-pl., today 1 p. m. Free Sons kindly attend. ELI BRANDT, Gr. Secy.

PRIEST—Mrs. Irene Ward Priest, beloved wife of Rosalind H. Priest and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ward, at her residence, 6201 Pleasant-st., Oak Park. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 a. m. from St. Catherine's church, Washington-blvd. and Park-av., Austin.

QUIRK—Frank S. Quirk, beloved husband of Electa Quirk, nee Purvis, and father of William and Harold. Funeral from parents' residence, 100 Maple-av., Monday, Jan. 24, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Oakridge.

RONAN—Michael J. Ronan, husband of the late Mary Ronan and father of David and Daniel Ronan, Mrs. Sarah Mullen, Mrs. Joseph Kelly, Katherine Kehoe, and William Ronan, and the late Mrs. Margaret La Prise and the late Michael Ronan, at his residence, 3309 Blmwood-av. Funeral at Holy Angels' Catholic church, 10 a. m., Tuesday. Burial at Mount Olivet.

SHEARSON—Charles Arundel Shearson, at his residence, 111 E. 61st-st., New York, Saturday morning, following operation for appendicitis. Funeral services at late residence Monday evening, 8 o'clock.

SKUIT—Frank D. Skuit, age 66 years, late of Ch. C. Fremont Body Guards, vice president Veteran Association, vice commander Farragut Post No. 806, G. A. R. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 a. m. from 434 S. Francisco-av., thence to Grace Reformed church, Francisco-av. and Augusta-blvd., under the auspices of Veteran association and Farragut Post, G. A. R., to Mount Olivet cemetery by cars. Veterans and friends invited.

SWEENEY—James Sweeney, Jan. 22, 1910, beloved husband of Margaretta Sweeney, and fond parent son of the late Patrick and Ellen Sweeney, nee Calkin, and father of Robert and James and brother of Robert, George, Joseph, and the late Thomas Sweeney. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25, from late residence, 6721 Prairie-av., at 9:30, to St. Columbkille's church, 63d-st. and Calumet, to Mount Olivet. Member of E. V. M. A. No. 182. Gilman papers please copy.

THOMAS—Miss Thomas, Jan. 22, age 80 years, beloved mother of William H. Thomas of Maywood, Ill., Mrs. Jennie Jones, Mrs. Margaret Mc-Cormick, Mrs. George W. Watt. Funeral Monday at 1 p. m., from 1707 N. Humboldt-st. to Rosehill cemetery. Most papers please copy.

YOUNG—Mrs. Alice Barnett Young. Funeral services Monday, 4 p. m., at her sister's residence, 431 60th-st. Burial at La Roy, Ill., Tuesday 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair and warmer.

Lower and upper Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair and warmer; light variable winds becoming variable.

South Dakota—Fair Monday, warmer in east portion Tuesday unsettled.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Iowa and Minnesota—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 23, 7 p. m.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Precipitation.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.
Abilene	60	70		N.W.	Clear
Albany	34	35		N.	Clear
Alpena	28	30	.03	S.E.	Cl'd'y
Atlanta	52	60	.10	S.E.	Cl'd'y
Amarillo	54	60		N.	Fair
Baker City	40	42	.04	S.E.	Cl'd'y
Baltimore	36	40		S.E.	Clear
Battleford	16	18		S.E.	Clear
Bismarck	24	32		N.W.	Clear
Boise	40	42	.06	N.	Cl'd'y
Boston	40	42		N.W.	Clear
Buffalo	32	32	.36	S.W.	Cl'd'y
Cairo	46	52	.01	S.	Clear
Calgary	26	30	.02	Calm	Fair
Charles City	16	24		N.W.	Clear
Charlotte	49	54		S.W.	Cl'd'y
Cheyenne	44	48		S.W.	Cl'd'y
Chicago	30	31		N.W.	Cl'd'y
Cincinnati	40	43	.01	S.W.	Clear
Cleveland	34	37	.01	S.W.	Cl'd'y
Davenport	22	30		N.W.	Cl'd'y
Denver	48	62		N.	Fair
Des Moines	20	24		N.W.	Clear
Detroit	30	34		W.	Cl'd'y
Devils Lake	20	22	.77	W.	Cl'd'y
Dodge	52	60		N.	Clear
Dubuque	26	30		N.W.	Clear
Duluth	18	20	.11	N.W.	Cl'd'y
El Paso	54	66		N.W.	Clear
Edmonton	24	32		S.E.	Fair
Escanaba	26	30	.02	S.	Clear
Galveston	62	66		S.	Clear
Grand Haven	28	30	.77	N.	Cl'd'y
Grand Rapids	28	30	.77	N.W.	Cl'd'y
Green Bay	24	32		N.W.	Cl'd'y
Havre	30	44		N.E.	Clear
Helena	40	44		N.	Cl'd'y
Huron	20	24		N.W.	Clear
Indianapolis	32	32		N.W.	Clear
Jacksonville	52	62		N.	Clear
Medicine Hat	34	40		N.W.	Fair
Milwaukee	28	30		N.W.	Cl'd'y
Minnedosa	22	26		N.W.	Cl'd'y
Montgomery	54	60		S.	Fair
Montreal	30	34	.04	W.	Fair
Moorhead	18	26	.34	S.W.	Cl'd'y
Nashville	44	48	.04	S.	Clear
New Orleans	60	68	.02	S.	Clear
New York	46	50		W.	Clear
Norfolk	46	46		W.	Clear
North Platte	38	48		S.W.	Clear
Oklahoma	54	62		N.	Clear
Omaha	32	36		N.W.	Clear
Palestine	70	74		S.W.	Clear
Parkersburg	38	40		W.	Cl'd'y
Pittsburg	36	38	.01	S.	Fair
Portland, Ore.	52	52	.56	S.E.	Rain
Pueblo	40	52		E.	Fair
Rapid City	40	42		E.	Fair
Qu'appelle	20	28		S.E.	Clear
San Francisco	52	60	.28	S.	Rain
St. Louis	40	46		S.	Clear
St. Paul	18	26		N.W.	Cl'd'y
Salt Lake City	32	42		N.W.	Cl'd'y
San Antonio	72	76		S.	Fair
San Diego	60	68		W.	Cl'd'y
Ste. Marie	22	26	.77	S.E.	Snow
Sheridan	40	50	1.10	E.	Rain
Springfield, Ill.	34	36		W.	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	46	50		N.W.	Clear
Tacoma	52	52	.56	S.E.	Rain
Vicksburg	60	66		S.	Fair
Washington	38	42		S.E.	Fair
White River	12	20		Calm	Cl'd'y
Wichita	44	56		N.	Clear
Williston	16	26		N.	Clear
Winnipeg	12	14	.77	S.	Snow
Yellowstone Park	32	42	.02	S.	Rain

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Auer, Barbara, 53; 1441 Judson-av., Jan. 19.
Beck, Josephine J., 2 days; 470 W. 25th-pl., Jan. 22.
Bender, Phillip G., 62; 227 Sedgwick-st., Jan. 21.
Beck, Nick, 59; 622 Rees-st., Jan. 20.
Brers, William H., 57; 12 S. Canter-av., Jan. 19.
Cacos, Christina, 69; 2030 N. Monticello-av., Jan. 21.
Corrigan, Michael, 42; La Grange, Jan. 21.
Chicanos, Trefanas, 25; 1040 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 20.
Davis, Sydney, 52; Perryville, Ind., Jan. 22.
Du Brock, Charles J., 51; 4613 Pemberton-av., Jan. 21.
Desford, Malcolm, 46; 2914 Wabash-av., Jan. 20.
Falkner, Jane, 50; 3708 Emerald-av., Jan. 20.
Forrest, Elisabeth D., 79; 6833 Throop-st., Jan. 21.
Hall, Norman, 71; Hinsdale, Ill., Jan. 22.
Hoffman, Elizabeth, 57; 1410 W. 12th-st., Jan. 22.
Justice, Harry C., 57; 1449 Plum-st., Jan. 20.
Jarzengs, Zofia, 9; 2130 N. 52d-ct., Jan. 22.
Kerns, Arthur H., 39; 3623 Wabash-av., Jan. 21.
Lesher, Ella, 37; 4241 W. Beethoven-st., Jan. 20.
Larson, Mary, 85; 1030 Third-av., Austin, Jan. 21.
Lazowka, Wyrgina, 6; 1444 Milwaukee-av., Jan. 22.
McDonnell, Elizabeth, 70; 2856 W. 35th-st., Jan. 20.
Mennella, Vincenzo, 77; 215 Alexander-st., Jan. 21.
Mazen, Stephani, 8 months; 2619 Luther-st., Jan. 22.
Martin, Ellen, 46; 1605 Clifton Park-av., Jan. 21.
Nolan, Della, 24; 6926 Rockwell-st., Jan. 21.
Noriesaitil, Kasimera, 21; 564 E. 116th-st., Jan. 21.
O'Shaughnessy, John, 81; 113 S. California-av., Jan. 21.
O'Connor, David, 53; 3631 Flournoy-st., Jan. 20.
Oswald, Peter, 74; 1906 Wabash-av., Jan. 20.
Peterson, Anna C., 45; 1048 N. 42d-av., Jan. 20.
Peterson, Alice C., 4; 2015 Monticello-av., Jan. 21.
Pieper, Fred, 75; 2728 W. Division-st., Jan. 22.
Pastiche, Mary, 28; 4418 Hemott-av., Jan. 21.
Ray, Sarah, 40; 1639 Fulton-st., Jan. 20.
Rezabe, Jorn, 4 months; 2532 S. Troy-st., Jan. 22.
Regenstreiner, Martin, 57; 1146 Jackson-blvd., Jan. 22.
Schreiber, John, 24; 311 Aberdeen-st., Jan. 16.
Schiverman, Augusta, 33; 1267 W. Superior-st., Jan. 22.
Siedrouska, Frantiska, 74; 2309 Millard-av., Jan. 21.
Schaefern, De Konrad, 73; 2808 Flournoy-st., Jan. 21.
Shift, Frank D., 66; 424 S. Francisco-av., Jan. 22.
Tunes, John, 70; 2511 Cornelia-st. Jan. 22.
Tenney, Charlotte, 78; 4645 N. Hermitage-av., Jan. 21.
Tranor, Agnes, 22; 320 W. 60th-pl., Jan. 21.
Willett, Alice M., 20; 2009 Indiana-av., Jan. 21.
Wilson, Jacob R., 1; 238 N. Ashland-av., Jan. 22.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED SATurday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

Rosenfeld Rosenfeld company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing and dealing in ladies', children's and infants' clothing. Incorporators: Nicholas E. Rosenfeld, William Link.

Stern Bros. Inc., Chicago; capital, $10,000; publishing and printing and conducting correspondence schools. Incorporators, Jose Stern, E. S. Stern, Ralph F. Stern.

John Jeffrey company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing of building material and general contracting. Incorporators, John A. Jeffrey, Charles Murray, Charles L. Ostenfeldt.

The Garment Pressing Machine company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing and dealing in machines for dyeing, pressing, and cleaning. Incorporators, Frederic Ullmann Jr., A. E. Goodman, John H. Isaacson.

Alta Brick company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacture and deal in brick and building material. Incorporators, C. F. W. Kunstman, M. M. Franey, Lewenthal.

Blitz Bros., Chicago; capital, $25,000; general contracting business and manufacturing and selling. Incorporators, Herman Blitz, Grover C. Kinsmore, C. R. Murray.

Chin Gok Tin Benevolent association, Chicago; capital, $1,000; benevolent. Incorporators, Gustav K. Beery, Henry E. Ayers, M. Bryant.

Theatrical Mechanical Association of East St. Louis, Ill., Local No. 1, Incorporated; performers. Otto Knight, George Williams, John F. Barrett.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Protective association; mutual protection. Incorporators, Charles Frai, H. C. Gardner, John A. Wilder.

The Tetrall

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUYER WITH 4 YEARS' experience in manufacturing business desires position; thoroughly acquainted with office management; can furnish best of references; salary and part or whole interest for you; can invest an amount. Address Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD ADVERTISING manager; understands the business thoroughly; wishes connection with good firm; other literature if wanted; salary, piecework or part time. Address Tribune.

WANTED — BY MAN WHO HAS service with U. S. government, also Panama; can furnish good reference; will go on road or out of state; any position where energetic man can address L 468. Tribune.

WANTED—BEGINNING JAN. 30, with high class manufacturer or wholesaler by young man; graduate of Y. and Chicago selling experience; business along original lines. Address Tribune.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN, 26, DESIRES position; references; good habits; two years present position; manufacturing business college; sober and conscientious; evenings; begin March 1. Address Tribune.

WANTED—PIANO TEACHER, late Brussels Conservatory of Music; good sight singing; to children and beginners and finish advanced; moderate. Address L 227, Tribune.

WANTED—MAIL ORDER HOUSE; services of a superior cataloguer; state salary and all particulars; can furnish an exceptional result producer by. Tribune.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A dentist, who is desirous of bettering his now low salary; willing to do any thing there is a prospect of promotion. F P 76, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN, ABOUT 40; AN agent; send circular; has goods for himself in the city and traveled three to 16 years; have no objection to go in town O 494, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG ADVERTISING man; 4 years' experience; knows from A to Z; strong on copy and following up of client; literature, layout, knowledge of printing, engraving and all details. O 418, Tribune.

WANTED—CLUB STEWARD OR wife to manage; married; good; strictly temperate; best of references. Address X 488, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGE 25, to assist with small salary at first; experience with mail order or mfg. Address N 294, Tribune.

Laundresses and Day Work.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLored laundress wants family or bundle washing to do; good references. Tel. Douglas 3062. 3126 Rhode-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY TO TAKE home; called for and delivered; first class work. MRS. S. AARONSON, 1755 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST CLASS LAUNdress by day; private family or cleaning. 1350 1021 Orleans-st.

SITUATION WANTED — WASHING TAKEN home; good refs. 3347 Forest-av. Tel. Douglas

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY WORK AT flat with luncheon, 9-3; $1. Address N 483, Trib.

SITUATION WANTED—A HIGHLY EXPERT colored laundress wishes day work Monday and Tuesday. Phone Midway 2761.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED LAUNdress day work. MRS. IRVIN. Aldine 2240.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRESS, CLEAN; references. Phone Douglas 4467.

SITUATION WANTED BY COLORED LAUNdress to go out by day. Phone Aldine 22.

SITUATION WANTED — BUNDLE WASHING or day work. REGINA SMITH, 3115 Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—CLEANING, DAYS, small flats or bachelors' apts. Phone Yards 2066.

Stenographers and Typists.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; high school education; 6 months' experience. Phone Lawndale 4011.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOgrapher and private secretary seeks position; ability, wide experience and conscientious work will be appreciated. Address O 458, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PROGRESSIVE YOUNG woman, H. S. graduate, exp. stenographer, correspondent, some knowledge of bookkeeping; ill. Drexel 1275.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SMITH PREMIER typist, 2 years' exp.; $12; gen. office work; careful; wants card index & specialty; neat personal appearance. Address N 457, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and switchboard operator; high school education; $12. Address T L 91, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER and secretary; competent, trustworth, exp.; highest salary. $20. Address N 385, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; willing worker; 4 years' exp.; Al refs.; $12. Address L 972, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — IF YOU CAN USE A bright young woman with good education, we can supply you; not an agency. Tel. Yards 1405.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN, STEnographer, in law offices; salary $18-$20. Address Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF 18 years, educated; can handle typewriter. Address O 399, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, EXP. steno., small office preferred. Address L 326, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; 1 1/2 years' experience; $15. Address N 331, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING WORK by young man; have had charge of advertising; good copy writer; opportunity more important than salary. Address L 424, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper, cashier or assistant; good penmanship; references; salary $25 per week. GERTRUDE REY, Corydon, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION BY young woman; position in doctor's office. Address F F, Tribune, or Tel. Graceland 1901.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY OF ABILITY and traveling experiences desires to accompany either South or to West; All references. Address N 543, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WIDOW; BKR., clerical, or position of trust; experienced, but not over 30; references. Address L 230, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGLISH GIRL, lady's maid; ref. Write K., 1626 Chicago-av., Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED — BY THOROUGHLY competent hairdresser, manicurist, hair work, etc. Address N 530, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GOOD SCANDInavian girl; wishes place; good housework; city or country. 1531 Ogden-av. BURG.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and second girl. 1116 W. 59th-st. Normal 4060.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

AT ONCE, 2 GOOD MEN WITH BOARD OF trade experience who understand the speculative business; references; a liberal salary and opportunity for 2 bright men. Address F T 208, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER — BORTON LEDGERS; state experience and salary expected. Address T L 169, Tribune.

WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL, housework. Phone Normal 4026. 6411

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED WOMAN FOR light work; good cook; ref. Address Tribune.

WANTED—COOK BY AMERICAN woman; wages $6. Phone Haymarket

WANTED—LADY STUDENT, AS nurse, North or West. Address Tribune.

WANTED—COLORED LADY, Phone Douglas 346. Address B 221, Trib.

WANTED—EXP. COOK, CARVER, full (colored). Address N 221, Trib.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COLored cook or housework. Phone North Ashland-st.

WANTED—COLORED; DAY work or waitress. BORTON, 1 Scott-st.

WANTED—COOK OR GENERAL; ref.; 2 in family. Phone Aldine 3782.

WANTED—BY GOOD COOK AND small family; ref. Tel. Kenwood 917.

WANTED—MAID CAPABLE TAKing; colored. Doug. 4148.

Nurses and Governesses.

WANTED—COOK AND MANAged bachelor or widower's home; experienced; must be good cook and housekeeper; no children; no other help; wages $25. Call room 210, 172 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN— If you are a high class man you can make a handsome income selling our celebrated irrigated lands; to conservative investors. Address F X 100, Tribune.

THREE SALESMEN—MUST BE OF GOOD address and experienced in calling upon the best business and professional people, to present one of the strongest propositions ever inaugurated in Chicago; they can make $5,000 to $10,000 into this. Call 1206 Monadnock Bldg., 9:30 to 12.

SALESMEN—MEN OR WOMEN, TO HANDLE our new easy selling specialty; big commissions; $3 outfit free; sample given; write quick; you can sell more; special inducements to handle subs out of town. Atwater Mfg. Co., 513, 87 Washington-st. Tel. Central 6742.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE OUR NEW PLAN OF SALARY INSURANCE.

Two experienced men on commission. CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO., 104 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for a large New York importing firm of embroideries, laces, etc. He is located in Chicago, but must travel. Only those with experience need apply. Address L 492, Tribune.

WANTED—SIDE LINE SALESMAN TO SELL our advertising fans; position now on; samples sent free upon receipt of 20c for postage; samples not up in small parcel; liberal commission. JOHN FLUEGEL CO., 240 Jackson-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN TO REPRESENT established specialty house; good opportunity for the right man; applicants should state age, references and expectations to insure reply. Address F P 126, Tribune.

SALESMEN MAKE $5 TO $10 PER DAY SELLing groceries to farmers, hotels, and restaurants; handle automobile; unnecessary; good line, and prospects for hustlers. Address F P 145, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE OUR NEW PLAN OF SALARY INSURANCE.

Two experienced men on commission. CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO., 104 Monroe-st.

WANTED — UNMARRIED CANNED GOODS salesman or experience to solicit retail trade in and out of Chicago for canning factory; state age, experience, line handled; references; permanent position to right man. Address F P 152, Tribune.

SALESMEN—WE WANT A MAN IN THE $10,000 class to handle a new proposition appealing to jobbers; straight commission; no advance. MR. WARD, 1440 Monadnock Block.

WANTED—JEWELRY SALESMEN FOR ILLInois, Missouri, and west needed. Write to M. Stern JEWELRY CO., 823 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—COLLIER'S WEEKLY; IF YOU need work call, and our demonstrator will take you out and show you how to make $6 to $8 per day. Apply 10 to 12, 306 Plymouth Building, Dearborn-st.

A REPRESENTATIVE LINEN COLLAR HOUSE wants salesman to carry side line in the Dakotas and northwestern Minnesota. Address K 493, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MERCHANT tailor, a number one city salesman who commands a large amount of business; none other need apply; state age, experience, etc. Address F P 154, Tribune.

AGGRESSIVE TRAVELING SALESMAN— Premiums, trading stamps; cash register; insurance; man by old manufacturing company; all attention paid to an application not giving full particulars, references, and salary wanted to start with. Address F P 155, Tribune.

DRY GOODS CLERKS WANTED at once—Active men, experienced in measuring and cutting piece goods; salary $16.00. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

WARDWARE MAN — EXPERIENCED, FOR price dept.; state age, experience, nationality, and salary wanted; answer by letter only. STEBBINS-FAIRWAY CO., 1 Van Buren-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

WANTED—A MAN 25-50 YEARS OF AGE WHO has experienced all lines in connection with machine salesman; salary or commission basis. Call Room 210, 172 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN— If you are a high class man you can make a handsome income selling our celebrated irrigated lands; to conservative investors. Address F X 100, Tribune.

THREE SALESMEN—MUST BE OF GOOD ADdress and experienced in calling upon the best business and professional people, to present one of the strongest propositions ever inaugurated in Chicago; they can make $5,000 to $10,000 into this. Call 1206 Monadnock Bldg., 9:30 to 12.

SALESMEN—MEN OR WOMEN, TO HANDLE our new easy selling specialty; big commissions; $3 outfit free; sample given; write quick; you can sell more; special inducements to handle subs out of town. Atwater Mfg. Co., 513, 87 Washington-st. Tel. Central 6742.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE OUR NEW PLAN OF SALARY INSURANCE.

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WANTED—

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM flats in Austin; $18 to $25; large, new 5 room flat, $20; very large 6 room, new oak flat, one drug store, $25.
E. HOGENSON & CO., 5215 W. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—COR. 7 ROOMS, IN NEW BUILDing, all modern, perfect location, near L; also 5 room flat, $25. FRIEND & CO., 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$195; WASHINGTON-BLVD., MODern 7 room apts.; furnace heat; hot water.

TO RENT—3 ROOM, STEAM HEATED FLAT, $20. J. GATJENS, 1542 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOM FLAT, 318 STANLEY-TERrace, near Jackson-blvd.; steam heat. Janitor.

TO RENT—$18; 6 ROOM LARGE MODERN store heated flat. 1916 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH.

TO RENT—
Magnificent apartment, 7 rooms 3 baths, extra butler's rooms and storeroom in basement. Woodwork, mahogany and white enamel. French doors. Old English fireplace; push button system throughout. New building of six apartments; five now occupied; excellent neighborhood on North Side; two blocks from Lake Shore Drive; two blocks from Lincoln Park; 12 minutes to city. Rent $155; will give rent free to March first, if taken at once.
Address F E 269, Tribune.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING—
The Pueblo, corner Pine Grove and Belmont-ave. High grade, 4, 5, and 6 room apartments; $28 to $40. Open for inspection daily and evenings.
FREDERICK J. PADNER.
Phones: Graceland 1097. Cent. 4624.

TO RENT—114 E. WALTON-PL., NEAR LAKE Shore drive, elegant 6 or 7 room apartment; large rooms; 2 baths; mahogany finish; vacuum cleaner; walking distance of loop; 6 mins. by car; fine service. Call Cent. 2347, or see janitor.

TO RENT—BEST APARTMENTS IN CHICAGO, 10 light rooms, 3 baths, large porches, first class all improvements, steam heat, electric, overlooking Lincoln Park; convenient transportation; reasonable rental. Telephone Lincoln 7028.

TO RENT—7 ROOM HIGH CLASS APARTMENT; all rooms outside light; near lake; parties leaving city; special concession if taken at once. Phone Cent. 4621, or call 2 to 5 Sunday.

TO RENT—$27.50; 6 ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat, etc.; janitor service; northwest cor. Wells and Hill-sts. See janitor 3741 N.

TO RENT—BRICK FLAT, 2 ROOMS, 2d floor, 2 rooms and bath, 2 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—1023 WINONA-AV., COR. KENmore-av.; light 5 room flat; rent $27.50; concession.

TO RENT—W. HARPOLD & CO., 154 La Salle-st. Cent. 49.

TO RENT—NEW AND UP TO DATE 6 ROOM steam heated high class apartment. 325 Center-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—4003 EVANSTON-AV., COR. AINSworth-av.; 6 rooms and bath.
ROEBLIN JENSON & CO., 4005 Evanston-av.

TO RENT—ROGERS PARK—LIBERAL CONcession to good tenants; beautiful new 4, 5 and 6 room apartments; 1400 Morse-av. Phone Rogers 1288.

TO RENT—MODERN 6 ROOM LIGHT AND AIRY flat, 1040 Wellington-st., near "L." Address L 321, Tribune.

TO RENT—3 ROOM NEWLY DECORATED, modern, 2d flat, 1518 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTHWEST.

TO RENT—$18; 6 LARGE ROOMS, CORNER flat, stove heat. 2000 Humboldt-st., cor. George. Keys 2756 N. California-av., or 2d. Diversey.

TO RENT—$25; 6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; NORTH and south exp. Humboldt Park. See janitor 2800 Humboldt-pl.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 2725 N. TROY-ST., LOgan-sq.; 6 elegant light rooms, $23.

TO RENT—FLATS—SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 ROOM APARTMENT, large living room, open fireplace, $45; residence office, 217 Waverly-av., Oak Park. Telephone Randolph 1178.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS.

TO RENT—SMALL SUITES WITH PRIVATE bath; Parisian style; furnished complete; everything new. Phone 646 Oakland. 4559 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—OR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 5 room modern flat; will sell reasonable. 4758 Indiana-av. Apt.

TO RENT—4 ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, MODern; I. C. L., and surface. Call Sunday, 1631 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 5 ROOM FLAT; MODern frame. 6448 Yale-av. 1st flat. West. 2258.

TO RENT—5254 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 5 RMS., bath, steam heat, hot water, 2 flights up.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, SIX ROOMS, steam heat, $35; Feb. to May. 3232 Flournoy.

TO RENT—63 N. 56TH-PL., COR. MICHIGAN-av., 2d apt., 4 rooms, suite or single. Doug. 5643.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, BATH, GAS RANGE, COMpletely furn. flat, steam, h. water. Tel. Edge. 2132.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ROOMS, MODERN, STEAM, BY REFINED YOUNG COUPLE; GOOD LOCATION IS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT THAN RENT. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN REPLY. ADDRESS F X 75, TRIBUNE.

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WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOM FURNISHED flat; in Lincoln Park; two sisters. Address P 888, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURnished modern 5 or 6 room s. h. flat; S. S. Address N 194, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, 943 E. 45TH-ST., location for meat market or barber shop; also C. M. NICHOLS & CO., 219 E. 47th-st. Phone Oakland 1606.

TO RENT—STORE, 813 43D-ST., NEAR ELLIS. Suitable for 42d-st. and Indiana-av. Apply to HENRY MIX, Agent, 92, 163 State-st.

TO RENT—1011 E. 67TH-ST., $22.50; CHOICE location for cigar store, barber shop, etc.; go see it. CHARLES E. HOSTETLER, 6300 Stony Island-av.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, 2346 ARCHER-AV. Phone Doug. 3492.

Downtown.
TO RENT-STORE, 50 STATE-st., 28x75. WHITE & TABOR, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—ENTIRE STORE FLOOR and BASEMENT, in Meyer Building, corner Madison and Market-sts. Burnham. 17,000 feet on main floor; will divide.
BENJ. ROSENBERG, 166 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND LOFTS IN the most distinct retail district of the city for any kind of mercantile business. GORDON STRONG & CO., 209 State-st. Telephone Harrison 568.

TO RENT—STORE, 247 S. CLARK-ST., NEXT to the Auditorium; Jackson-blvd.; May 1st. GRACE, Hotel Grace.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES LOFTS.
In downtown district. Tel. Randolph 3294.
ROBERT A. BRUNS & CO., 1 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY BEST LOCATIONS on State-st., between Adams and Randolph. Address F P 307, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORE, CLARK AND STORE AND three rooms, 31 S. Clark-st. Worth 1098.

TO RENT—STORES—WEST.

TO RENT—STORE, 25x80, WITH BRICK STORE room, 40x50; steam. 2540 W. North-av.

TO RENT—A STORE TO OPTICIAN; GOOD opening. Call at 3209 Colorado-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND FLAT, 618 W. MADIson-st. Inq. 1 FREIBERGER, 805 Washington.

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TO RENT—FINE NEW MODERN STEAM HEATed stores; steel ceiling; Evanston-av., nr. Bryn Mawr-av.; choice location for bakery.
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IDEAL SPACE FOR ADVERTISING DENTIST, PHYSICIAN, OR FIRST CLASS SALESROOM. POSSESSION MAY 1ST.
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69 E. JACKSON-BLVD.

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The new fireproof Hunter Building.
MODERN SERVICE THROUGHOUT.
Apply to janitor, 164 W. Madison-st.
S. E. corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—ON 16 RIVER-ST., SAN DIEGO BLDG. a few very desirable light offices; convenient to all transportation; low rates; prices and reasonable rents. WINSTON & CO., 1414 First National Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE FRONT, $17.50; Marquette Bldg., front of elevator, $40; modern Bldg., with every convenience, 69 Jackson-st., corner Wabash.

TO RENT—102 STATE-ST.
A few small offices at very low rentals.
CHAS. V. McKELLAR.
189 La Salle-st. Central 2878.

TO RENT — OFFICE SPACE SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing, and sales rooms; good light. 122-4 S. Clark-st.
DELVER & COMPANY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MENTOR BUILDING, 126 STATE-st., corner Monroe, choice rooms and offices in heart of the retail district. Apply Room 16, 163 State-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, FURNISHED, $15; desk room, or other than real estate. 1116 Hartford Building.

TO RENT—$18 6TH-AV., NR. ADAMS-ST., 3RT floor; 2 rooms; suitable for offices and storage; H. P. & W.

TO RENT—GOOD LIGHT SPACE FOR OFFICES, salesroom, or light manufacturing, sewing; Block, 69 Michigan-av. Pass and lift elevators.

TO RENT—PART FURNISHED OFFICE, $15; desk room, $6; mail boxes, $3. 315 134 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE; PRIVATE office; phone, vault, stenographer. 220 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2FC. IN LARGE LOF. PRIVATE office, desk room, rear room, mail boxes, with use of large desk in front room. 708 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—CENTRAL S. ADAMS-ST. OFFICE, 2d floor, also desk, modern conv. 1167 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH DESK, LIGHT and telephone. $5 per month. 1116 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM FURNISHED OFFICE; phone service. Room 904, 324 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—NICE OFFICE UNTIL MAY 1ST; DEsirable location; furnished with fine mahogany furniture which will sell if desired. Call 1302 Great Northern Bldg. Phone Har. 2626.

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Massive granite front Grand-blvd. residence to be sacrificed.
Balance of 24x75. $41,500. PRICE, $21,000.—
$7,000 cash required.
Don't miss this great opportunity.
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Phone Main 8292. 56 5th-st.

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28,000 sq. ft., building, very light, close in, large switch cap. Extra shipping facilities.
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PAUL C. LOEBER & CO., 119 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MANUFACTUR'G.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE STORY BLDG. FOR heavy mfg. purposes; South Side; state rent and location; about 80x75. Address T L 304, Tribune.

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TO RENT—1010 FULTON-ST.—2 ROOM FRAME cottage and one story brick improvement 25x75; formerly used by bronze foundry. Apply 529 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—OAKLAND MUSIC HALL, N. E. COR. Oakwood-blvd. and College Grove-pl.; for entertainments, dances and lodges, large stage; nr. Kenwood "L." HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st. Randolph 5153.

TO RENT—BUSH TEMPLE AUDITORIUM, North Clark and Chicago-av.
Sunday morning for religious services.
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TO RENT—11-18 SO. CLARK, 24 ROOMS, NEWly decorated, well furnished; will rent whole to hotel, steam heat; 5 year lease, $150 per month.
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WANTED—TO RENT—15 STALL BARN BEtween Lake, 12th, Robey-st. and the River; state price and location. Address N 451, Tribune.

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DESKS, CHAIRS, PARTITIONS, SAFES, ETC.; filing cabinets, tables, counters, shelving bought and sold. CASEY & SON, 45 5th-av.

OUR LEADER—I. G. O. ROLL TOP DESK, 4 FT.; swivel chair to match, $20. OTIS DESK CO., 120-122 W. Lake-st., 2d floor. Telephone Main 2700.

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SEVERAL TIME RECORDERS FOR SALE cheap. 19 DE LANO, Manager Western Clock Co., 24 Plaines-st. Phone Monroe 2180.

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then see me; can save you money.
E. DUFF, 105 Washington-st. Central 8619.

OWNERS AND BUILDERS—BEFORE MAKING
loan on your real estate for sufficient funds see
CHARD H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Central 8094. 325 Reaper Block.

TO COMMISSION; NO DELAY — LOANS ON
real estate in Chicago and suburbs, improved and
unimproved, building loans made; 20 years in this
line. H. O. STONE & CO., 125 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON CHICAGO SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
GODEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 CLARK-ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS; UNLIMITED FUNDS
for building loans; no delay; liberal terms;
prompt action. VICTOR POLAKOW, 1346
La Salle-st.

LOANS $75 AMOUNTS UP TO $10,000 MADE ON
real estate at 5% and 5½%. Building loans a
specialty. FLEISCHER & CO.,
431 to Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST INTEREST RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
PERSONAL PROPERTY, CALL OR WRITE.
SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS—½ REGULAR
RATES; $200 TO $200,000 for taxes, interest,
paying property, or other purposes. HENRY
GOLDSMITH, 1st floor, 160 Washington.
GRAHAM & SONS, BANKERS, STEAMSHIP
and insurance agents; safely deposit vaults, $3.
to $5 a year. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY
at lowest rates; easy terms; no commission if
security is good. R. 36, 97 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-
proved city property.
GEORGE KNIGHT & CO., 39 Washington-st.

HOME LOANS—NO COM. FEE. BUILD ON YOUR
lot; furnish money and plans free. No extras.
Call or write. CHICAGO SECURITY BUILDING.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
tate at current rates of interest.
GEO. KERBOOTT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—EQUITIES IN 10 ROOM HOUSE
and 2 C. transp., for smaller house;
or North Shore. Phone Frank-

FINE NEW ST. LOUIS OFFICE
leased ground, value $250,000, for
rest of about equal value.
LIAM D. KERR, 160 Dearborn-st.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS
of all kinds. What have you, and
want to trade for? Give us full
ticulars better. HIRSCH, 1025 Wilson-av.

SOUTH SIDE STOVE HEAT-
block; good location. Want clear
$8,000 to $9,000 cash. Can make quick
WALLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PISTAKEE BAY COTTAGE
and Foster-av. lot worth $1,000;
for $700 cash. North
DERSON, 901, 167 Dearborn-st.

DIAN WHEAT FARM 640 ACRES;
income; fil. or ill. farm.
R ESTATE EXCHANGE, 167 Dearborn.

E—A NEW WILMETTE REST-
e flat equity.
HATFIELD, 160 Washington-st.

WANT IMPROVED AND CASH
$4 flat equity. Address J 371.

IN CITY PROPERTY FARMS,
ands for sale or exchange, see
HULST & CO., 181 La Salle-st.

CITY PROPERTY AND MER-
ages. Send for list.
HERSON, 203 La Salle-st.

MAN LOTS CLEAR VALUE $250
ave you in exchange for one or all?
Tribune.

—WANT HOUSE OR TWO FLAT
near business district. North Side;
dress F H 225, Tribune.

ENDID 6 FLAT BLDG.; CHOICE
farm. FICKLIN, 90 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

Money to Loan

City and Suburban Property.

LOW RATES. QUICK ACTION.

BUILDING LOANS.

BAIRD & WARNER,
Main 4470. 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOW RATES, especially upon new brick im-
provements.
AGENTS OR OWNERS.
We will figure very close with you in the matter
of interest. Desirable loans in Evanston, Oak
Park, and other suburbs will be acted upon prompt-
ly, and all courteous attention is assured.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
BANK BLOCK. 97 LA SALLE-ST.

5% AND 5½%
MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
PREFERRED SERVICE.
G. H. CONEY & CO.,
Tel. Cent. 6262. 181 La Salle-st.

6 SECOND MORTGAGES—
Loans of any amounts; your own terms.
Seven years' record of fair dealing.
LOAN ON RENTS.
Quick money for those in straits.
WEST & CO., 122 Monroe-st., corner Clark.

LARGE FUND TO LOAN; LOW RATES.
First properties in suburbs vacant considered
promptly; especially desirable improved.
ROBERT A. KNOLL, Room 1402 Ashland Block.

WHY PAY TAXES ON VACANT PROPERTY?
WE WILL BUILD A FLAT, STORE, OR FAC-
TORY, FURNISH PLANS AND CAPITAL.
JOHNSON & EWING, 2218 MADISON-ST.

E. WOLTERSDORF & CO.

MADISON-ST. AND ASHLAND-BLVD.
WE LOAN on lowest rates, $500 to $10,-
000; QUICK ACTION.

MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO REAL ES-
TATE MORTGAGES FOR SALE. $1,000 TO
$100,000. AMERICAN BOND & MORTGAGE CO.,
ROOM 1107 AND 109 JACKSON-BLVD.,
OR 181 LA SALLE-ST. PHONE HARRISON 1529.

JOY, MARSH & COMPANY, BANKERS,
160 MONROE-ST. BUILDING.
Represent large estates and loan funds for several
corporations and many individuals.
LOANS AND BONDS A SPECIALTY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
at 5 and 5½ per cent. Building loans a specialty
of; service. Small loans desired. J. H. Mc-
GUIRE, 720 Chamber of Commerce. Washing-
ton and La Salle-sts. Central 1010.

SPECIAL NOTICE—WE WILL BUILD YOU A 2
flat bldg. or single home to suit your ideas; then
let you can buy an old place for. Will loan 3-fifths
the money to build. Come in and let us prove it to
you. S. HECK & CO., 6606 Halsted-st.

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ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
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G. H. CONEY & CO.,
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the money to build. Come in and let us prove it to
you. S. HECK & CO., 6606 Halsted-st.

$100,000 BEAUTIFUL GRAND-
ave apartment building on fine cor-
ner; finest residence district; $11,000 cash
required or good land in part pay-
ment. DEAL E. L. HERMAN & BROTH-
ERS, 95 La Salle-st.

FLAT, STONE FRONT
ments, $1,514; mortgage, $5,500. 4
56x126 ft.; trade for city clear
& RUBLY, 4653 Evanston-av.

$70,000 FLAT BUILDING,
Washington Pk.; rent, $1,440 yr. Add
$10,000 cash, or will trade for
COONEY, 1007, 188 Washington-st.

HOME RENWOOD HOME
modern 6 flat building.
MCCARTHY & CO.,
Block or State and 39th-sts.

CLEAR CHICAGO PROPERTY AND
some suburban for sale or exchange.
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100

CALIFORNIA PROPERTY—
Los Angeles $30,000 CLEAR
CLEAR Chicago improved. GREG-
& GALLUP, 185 Adams-st.

BROKERS WITH IMPROVED
or unimproved property for sale
MANN 119 La Salle-st. Tel. Frank.

VACANT FOR SOUTH SIDE
; improved with modern stone
ed for over $5,000; will make close
F 296, Tribune.

WE HAVE INCOME PROP-
ties for farms or farm lands. We
KLEMER, KANE & CO., 503 At-

NEW 6 FLAT, WILSON STA-
; front and rear porches; storage,
ing, $12,000; want vacant or good
Box 371, Tribune.

EQUITY IN 10 ROOM HOUSE
J. C. transp., for smaller house;
or North Shore. Phone Frank-

FINE NEW ST. LOUIS OFFICE
leased ground, value $250,000, for
rest of about equal value.
LIAM D. KERR, 160 Dearborn-st.

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SOUTH SIDE STOVE HEAT-
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PISTAKEE BAY COTTAGE
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CITY PROPERTY AND MER-
ages. Send for list.
HERSON, 203 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

CALL AND GET OUR FIGURES ON THE DEAL.
OUR RATES AND THE BEST TERMS
ARE WHAT WE OFFER YOU.
SMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS AS YOU MAY
WANT. WE'RE NOT PARTICULAR.
WE WANT THE MAN WHO HAS
$20 REAL ESTATE AND WHO DO NOT WISH
TO BEG FAVORS OF FRIENDS.
IF INTERESTED, REMEMBER, THE
FACT THAT YOU ARE LOCATED IN THE
CENTER AND GOOD PROSPECTS WILL
INDUCE US TO GIVE YOU BETTER TERMS.
WE MAKE LOANS QUICKLY AND CONFI-
DENTIALLY.
MODERN AND BUSINESSLIKE IN
OUR METHODS AS KNOWN AS THE
MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDING
HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
IF YOU WANT MONEY FOR ANY
PURPOSE AT ANY RATE, CALL AND TALK
IT OVER WITH US. THE COST IS SMALL;
THE CONVENIENCE GREAT. TRY US TO-
DAY. YOU'LL NEVER REGRET IT.
THE MOST REASONABLE FIRM.
MAIN CITY OFFICE,
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
125 DEARBORN-ST., COR. OF MONROE-ST.
ROOMS 216 AND 217. PHONE CENTRAL 2109.
SOUTH AND WEST SIDE OFFICE,
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
1000 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, ROOM 202
& 204 HALSTED. PHONE MONROE 1256.

MONEY TO LOAN. $10 TO $500.
LOW RATES AND EASY TERMS.
THE SECURITY we require con-
sists mainly of the fact that the
borrower has a piano, PIANOLA
PIANO, or some other kind of per-
sonal property. We will supply the
desired amount quickly, privately.
RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
[Incorporated]
140 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 704 AND 705.
Telephone Central 2615.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
[Open evenings to 8 o'clock].
4001 STATE-ST., CORNER 41TH.

A MONEY TIP—

DON'T WONDER WHERE YOU CAN
GET QUICK MONEY. OUR CASH IS
FOR YOUR USE. WE MAKE LOANS
OF $10 OR MORE AND DO SO ON
ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL PLAN WILL
SUIT YOU. CALL, WRITE OR
PHONE CENTRAL 2559. ASK FOR
MR. BAKER, MGR.

FIDELITY LOAN CO.
124 MONROE-ST., COR. CLARK, 5TH
FLOOR ROOM 504. HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30.
PHONE CENTRAL 2559. [BRANCH
OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.] 5TH FLOOR.
ENTR. COR. WENTWORTH-AV.

MONEY LOANED AT 1 PER CENT PER MONTH.

NO ADDITIONAL CHARGES
for commission, renewals or delays. Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Garments, and Musical Instruments by the
FIRST STATE PAWNERS' SOCIETY,
75 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.
FOUNDED BY THE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
John V. Farwell. Edgar A. Bancroft.
Geo. F. Stead. Samuel B. Butler.
Wm. Stanton. Rollin A. Keyes.
H. H. Kohlsaat & Co. Willis H. Bennett.
Frank H. Jones.

LOANS ON FURNITURE AND PIANO
$10 to $50 for 7½c month; $50 for $1.50 month;
$100 for $2.50 month; $200 for $5 month. Money
loaned same notice. We grant all the advantages
offered by others. Tel. Central 3402.
MUTUAL SECURITY CO.,
61 Dearborn-st. Room 64.

WANTED ON PERSONAL PROPERTY
$1,500-$2,000; can show that I am doing a bril-
liant business; am young and want to increase
business. No speculation; good, big interest.
Address L 182 Tribune.

$1,000 TO LOAN AT 1 PER CENT MTG.
rate, $2,500 up at 6 per cent and
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS
and Jewelry at lowest rates. GEORGE M. POE, retail
jeweler, 84 Adams-st. or State
POE ON ALL THE BIG ADS. DO; MAKE NO
loan, but will treat you better than those
RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st. R. 1.

MONEY TO LOAN, $10 TO $500.
Established 1861. Loans on watches,
and diamonds. Private entrance.
LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEW-
elry at lowest rates. GEORGE M. POE, retail
jeweler, 84 Adams-st. or State
POE ON ALL THE BIG ADS. DO; MAKE NO
loan, but will treat you better than those
RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st. R. 1.

MONEY TO LOAN, $10 TO $500.
Established 1861. Loans on watches,
and diamonds. Private entrance.
Watches, and Jewelry.
Loan Co. 110 East Madison-st.
WE LOAN MONEY ON SALARY OR FURNI-
ture up as anybody. People's Loan & Trust
Co., 108 Dearborn-st. Suite 1.

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—
Low rates; higher cash and loan values than
others. JOHN V. FOX, 103 Dearborn-st.

SALARY LOANS.

JANUARY SPECIAL.

Realizing this to be the hardest month of all
for people to get on without a LITTLE EXTRA
CASH, we have made special arrangements to
accommodate you on our SHORT NOTICE at
ABSOLUTELY LOWEST CHARGES, and in an
ABSOLUTELY HONEST QUIET, and POSI-
TIVELY PRIVATE MANNER.

LOANS TO ALL HONEST
SALARIED PEOPLE.

We also make loans on furniture, etc., and
any other security which you may have.
If you are in debt to us with any of the
loan companies, it will pay you to let us pay
them up for you and give you more, too, for
less charges than you are now paying.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE.

CHICAGO LOAN ASSOCIATION.
(Unincorporated)
ROOM 205, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

PHONE CENT. 5438.

WE CONDUCT A PRIVATE BANK
FOR SALARIED PEOPLE.
If you have a permanent salaried position we
will gladly lend you any reasonable amount of
money at lowest rates without security.
You may repay this loan in easy installments
arranged to suit your income.
No embarrassing inquiries made of your em-
ployer, family, or friends.
We guarantee absolute secrecy.
Loans made in one day.
Call and see us; you will receive the same cour-
teous treatment that your employer gets at his
bank. If not convenient to call, fill out this blank,
mail it to our office and our agent will call at once
with full particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Amount wanted .....

Employed by .....

GREER & COMPANY,
BANKERS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
Suite 812, 140 Dearborn-st. Cor. Madison.

I APPRECIATE ACCOUNTS OF HONORABLE
people [men employed or in business, ladies with
allowance from their husbands, or incomes from
other sources] who want large or small sums, con-
fidentially, with or without security. My location
(30 min. from loop district) and my being the presi-
dent of a large manufacturing wholesale vehicle
establishment [Bradstreet's and other agencies
show its standing], and not a professional money
lender, assures a privacy not possible to those who
deal with brokers in downtown office buildings,
where money lenders congregate. Professional
lenders demand high rates, usually asking so much
that the average straightforward citizen realizes
that exorbitant charges for any time is the pres-

The Closing Week of Our Greatest January Selling

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

Special Importation
Scotch Plaid Ginghams
30c, 35c, 45c and 50c

Plaids such as only the Scotch makers know how to weave—as many as six distinct colorings are combined to perfect some of these really artistic plaids, and there are hundreds of them to choose from—from the tiny corded checks to the most elaborate plaid work possible. Stocks so conveniently arranged as to make choosing your summer gowns a matter of the greatest pleasure. A yard *(2d floor, north room)* **30c, 35c, 45c and 50c**

We also announce a special importation of Scotch kindergarten cloth—specially constructed for misses' and children's wear, the patterns are extremely pretty, appealing to the little youthful fancies. For washing quality, kindergarten cloth is unequaled, a yard.....30c

Exceptional Prices
Sheets & Pillow Cases
Qualities that are best for wear

The following well-known makes need no introduction—they have been our standard for many years. Only seven more days left to complete your purchases at these reduced January prices.

Sheets		Cases	
Saxon—90x99	80c	Saxon—45x36	17c
81x99	75c	45x38½	19c
72x99	68c	50x38½	21c
Royal—90x99	$1.00	Royal—45x36	20c
81x99	85c	50x38½	24c
72x90	75c	54x38½	26c
De Luxe—90x99	$1.15	De Luxe—45x38½	27c
81x99	$1.05	50x38½	29c
72x99	95c	54x38½	31c

Extra special Langdon drawn hemstitched pillow cases, in two sizes only, 42x36, 20c; 45x36, 22c.

The new sheer longcloth, 40 in. wide, a beautiful fabric, in two qualities only: *2d floor, north room.* No. 1000, 12-yd. bolt.. $1.85 | No. 2000, 12-yd. bolt.. $2

200 pieces 40-inch boxed nainsook, Egyptian brand, 10-yard box only—at.....$1.18

First Showing of Correct Spring Styles in
Women's Fine Tailored Suits and Dresses

Authentic style interpretation characterizes this extensive showing. Moderate pricing, which prevails throughout, is more marked than ever in this display of new smart spring suit styles.

SUITS Many smart strictly plain tailored suits with coats 39 inches long, skirts in all the latest designs. These attractive models come in many different materials, such as hard twisted or fancy mixtures, solid colors, small stripes, shepherd checks and serges, all shades in both single and double breasted styles, at *$25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $67.50 to.....$72.50*

COSTUMES AND DRESSES A complete assortment of stylish one-piece dresses—various advanced models in all the new spring shades suitable for afternoon or evening wear. Materials are crepe meteor, crepe de chine, voile, or brocade silk. Many come with round length skirts in full plaited or the new tunic effects; others with train skirts. Trimmings are gold or silver laces and hand embroidery. A large collection of styles to select from, colors of white, pink, light blue, raisin, Atlantic, maize, wistaria, Frances brown, artichoke, rose, gray, walnut and green. Priced at, each.....*$32.50, $37.50, $40, $45, $50, $60 and $75*

SPECIAL AT $37.50 *This one-piece dress is an entirely new model, made of a very fine quality of voile, has a full plaited skirt, finished with a band near center of skirt, which gives a tunic effect. The waist is trimmed with a very effective design of hand embroidery and braiding in self colors. It has a dainty white lace yoke and cuff. Entire dress is lined throughout with a splendid quality of taffeta silk. All the popular shades in both light, dark and medium. An exceptional value for..(4th floor)..$37.50*

NEW SKIRTS Advanced styles made of imported novelty cloth in all the new shades such as tan and gray stripes and black and white checks, plaited or tunic effects, self trimmed. Priced at *$8.75, $7.75, $10, $11.75, $12.75, $13.75.* New voile models, *$8.75, $10.75, $11.75, $13.75, $15 to $22.50.* Black chiffon taffeta skirts, *$12.75, $13.75, $16.75 to $25.00.*

The clearing sale of women's coats continues. Many extremely interesting values are offered in novelty mixtures, plush and broadcloth coats—the price concession is fully one-third and in some cases more.

January Offerings
Household Linens
Low Prices Quoted

500 dozen fine huck towels, hemmed, hemstitched and scalloped ends. Included are Webb's celebrated dew bleached towels.....25c

Large size scalloped huck towels, three special values, a dozen.....*$4.75, $6.00 and $9.00*

Damask remnants, thousands of good desirable lengths of all the better makes, 1½ to 5 yard lengths, at decided savings from the piece price.

Toweling remnants, crashes, huck, glass and dish towelings, 2 to 12 yard lengths, at less than wholesale cost to close. *Second floor, north room.*

Dimity bed sets, full size, scalloped, with bolster roll to match, a set.....$2.85

Cloths and Napkins

The third week of the sales opens with complete assortments of finer grades of linens.

2x2 yard pattern cloths..$3.25	2x2½ yard cloths.....$4.50
2x2½ yd. pattern cloths..$4.00	2x3 yard cloths.....$7.75
2x3 yard pattern cloths..$4.75	2¼x2¼ yard cloths.....$6.75
24½ x 24½ napkins to match.....$4.75	2½x2½ yard cloths.....$8.50
2x2 yard cloths.....$3.00	22x22 inch napkins.....$5.50
	25x25 inch napkins to match, a dozen.....$6.75

200 very fine odd cloths, slightly soiled, 2x2 to 2½x4 yards, reduced ⅓ to ½.

20-inch fine satin double damask napkins, two patterns only, $3.50 value, to close, a dozen.....$2.35

Sheets—90x96 hemstitched and scalloped linen sheets, very special, a pair.....$6.00

The Annual January
White Goods Sale
Special Value at 28c a Yard

An extremely interesting value in a superior quality sheer white lawn, 33 inches wide, beautiful finish and excellent weight—an ideal fabric for waists, dresses and children's wear. Regularly sells at one-fourth more than the quoted price of, a yard.....*(Second floor, north room)*.....28c

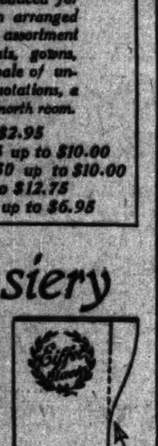
Novelty White Goods—Almost bewildering in assortment—all the newest desirable plain weaves and novelty effects are represented and in all qualities. Very exclusive are the fascinating, dainty and exquisite effects in our lines of white embroidered mulls and embroidered marquisettes, at, a yard.....*$2.00, $2.25 and $2.50*

Annual Clearing Sale
Mussed Undermuslins

Every garment that has become soiled or mussed from the past month's great selling, broken sizes and discontinued lines—all are reduced for quick selling. These garments have been arranged on tables for easy selecting. The large assortment of combinations, drawers, white petticoats, gowns, corset covers, chemises, etc., make this a sale of unusual significance at the revised price quotations, a few of which we feature herewith: 3d fl., north room.

Corset covers reduced to 28c, 38c, 68c up to $2.95
Combinations reduced to $1.00, $1.28, $1.75 up to $10.00
Night dresses reduced to $1.00, $1.28, $1.50 up to $10.00
White petticoats reduced to $1.28, $1.98 up to $12.75
Drawers reduced to 28c, 68c, 88c up to $6.98

Flare Top Hosiery
35c a Pair, 3 Pairs for $1.00



The practicability of these stockings, combined with the low prices at which we feature them, makes this a particularly strong offering.

A new departure in the knitting of women's hosiery. This stocking is fashioned above the knee, giving it the required fullness, and does not bind at the top. Made of extra fine lisle thread, Eiffel fast black, extra double heels and toes. Indestructible dye; cannot be torn by the garter. 35c a pair, 3 pairs for $1.00. *First floor, north room.*

New Dress Goods

We are showing dainty new styles in rich qualities and exclusive weaves—the very latest in spring dress fabrics at interestingly moderate prices. Second floor, north room.

Imported all-wool tropical suitings, white grounds with pencil and hair line stripes of black. Very suitable for southern wear, at, a yard, *$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and*.....$2.50

48-inch all-wool light weight spring suiting in shadow stripes and checks, an exquisite fabric, at, a yard.....$1.75

The original San Toy—beautiful light-weight wool and silk fabric in new spring shades, 42 in. wide, at, a yard.....$1.25

Imported all-wool marquisette, chiffon weight, soft subdued shades of tan, rose, gray, wistaria, apricot, Copenhagen, and navy, a yard.....$1.50

French China at Half

The final week of this annual January clearing sale of fancy china provides some of the best values we have offered so far. The items illustrated have been selected from a line of French china—decorations in an elaborate raised gold conventional pattern with broad band of dull gold on each piece and neat gold handles. *Fifth floor, north room.*

Chocolate cups and saucers, each.....$1.12
A. D. Coffees.....$1.12
Salads.....$2.25
Cracker jars.....$3.00
Chocolate pots.....$4.00
Celery trays.....$2.38
Teapots.....$2.50
Sugar baskets, each.....$1.25
Olives, each.....88c
Oval salads, each.....$1.88

The Sale of Laces and Embroideries Continues

We note a few of the remarkable values that figure conspicuously in our January Sale.

Laces—Special purchases and also special clearing of short lengths, remnants, odd widths, discontinued designs—all priced for quick disposal. Lace allovers and fancy colored emb. laces, fully one-half reduced, a yard... 50c

High-class lace and trimming novelties reduced half and more to, a yard..... 95c

Handsome black silk embroidered bands, regularly at one-third more, a yard... *(First floor, north room)*... $1.95

Broken sets of fine Normandy val. laces, and insertions, in a most interesting assortment from which to make selection, half price, at, a yard.. *10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 25c*

Embroideries—A purchase of several thousand yards of these pretty colored embroideries, handsome colored emb. allovers and waistings in large assortments of pretty combinations, regular at double and more, yard, 68c & 95c

Several hundred pieces of wide colored trimming galloons, many of different designs, extra wide widths, special, yard, 38c

Colored embroidery flouncings to match the galloons, unusually good values at, a yard..... 55c & 95c

Broken sets of very fine colored trimming embroideries; in large collections of pretty and dainty designs, usual at double and more, at, a yard..... 25c & 38c

Infants' Colored Wash Dresses, $1.00

You will find our present display a most interesting one and the values most remarkable. Third floor, north room.

Extraordinary offerings possible only during this annual event for which we early made such generous preparations. Just to convey a slight idea of the values offered in beautiful wash dresses for the little folks we illustrate four of these choice garments—note their style and becomingness. The fabrics are serviceable and the workmanship excellent, *$1.00*.

Clearing Sale of Our Entire Stock of Infants' Colored Coats and Bonnets

$ 6.50 Cloth coats....$3.95	$14.50 coats.....$10.00	$4.00 bonnets.....$1.25	$3.00 bonnets.....$1.00
$10.75 Cloth coats....$7.95	$ 7.50 coats.....$ 5.00	$5.00 hats.....$1.95	$1.50 Chinchilla tams.... 50c

Knit Underwear
Final January Clearing

Women's, men's and children's knit underwear—comprising 5,000 pieces—broken lines and discontinued numbers from our stock of winter underwear, reduced about a third. Third floor, north room.

Women's Union Suits—Imported Swiss and domestic makes of high class, perfect fitting union suits, long and short sleeves, also low necks in the finest quality of wool and merino. Mostly extra large sizes. Suit.....*$2.88*

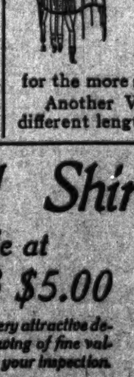
Union Suits—Wool and merino, long and short sleeves, in heavy, medium and light weight, in white and natural color. Regular and extra large sizes. A suit.....*$1.48*

Men's Underwear—Clearing sale of shirts and drawers in heavy and medium weights, wool and merino, mostly natural gray, reduced to, ea..*95c*

Children's Underwear—Clearing sale of union suits, vests and pants in merino and cotton, all our broken lines, reduced to, each.....*45c*

Vests, Tights and Pants—Clearing sale of vests, pants and tights, imported and domestic makes in wool and merino, long and short sleeve vests and ankle length. Pants and tights in white and natural color, light, medium and heavy weights, each...*98c*

January Corset Sale



Some of the very best of this season's models, made specially for our January sale, and others that have sold for at least a third more—now featured at unusually low prices.

We still have a fair assortment of the special January sale models and have added others, making a complete line at the popular prices of.....*$2, $3, $3.50 and $5*

Madame Irene corset in a most excellent model with extreme long skirt and medium bust. Made up in an excellent quality of coutil and mercerized batiste.....*$5.00*

Valois special model in broche and fancy silk, at.....*$3.50*

Valois special in a coutil, two different models, one for the very stout figure and one for the more slender figure.....*$3*

Another Valois special in a mercerized batiste, two different lengths, at.....*(Third floor, north room)*.....*$2.00*

Lingerie Waists and Shirtwaist Dresses
A Sale at $3.95 & $5.00

Numerous styles of very attractive design comprise the showing of fine values now arranged for your inspection.

At $3.95 Charming dress for tourist wear. Made of khaki or white with short skirt, open side front, having blouse with sailor collar to be worn with tie *$3.95*

At $5.00 Very attractive dress with regular waist line except panel down front. Entire dress and sleeve effectively braided. Comes in colors of violet, rose and light blue.....*$5.00*

At $3.95 Another very attractive model is in eyelet embroidery with cluny lace trimming on front, sleeves and collar, at..*$3.95*

At $5 One model is made of lingerie batiste with front, collar and cuff daintily hand embroidered with floral sprays, yoke formed of tiny pin tucks, at.....*$5.00*

Special Display of
Silk Shantungs

Silk Shantungs and Pongees—We show these in all the new and staple shades. In beauty, exclusiveness and wearing quality the weaves featured are evidently superior. The prices are extremely moderate. This display has proven to be one of the most popular ever inaugurated in our daylight second floor section. Second floor, north room.

We feature in six of our State street windows an extensive exhibit of silk shantungs and pongees. The weaves represented:

Baroness — Mikado — Arab
Robespierrre — Salome — Indro

New Wash Dresses

In order that the remaining days of this great annual sale may exceed the success of the past we quote the following values:

At $1.95. Smart styles in pretty washable dresses, light and dark colors that suggest neatness, practicability and style at a glance. It will be impossible to duplicate these dresses at this price after the sale.

At $2.58, $2.95 and $3.95. It is not possible to offer a better range of styles than shown at this price range. The attractiveness of the designs and their becomingness represent the highest standard possible in the manufacture of desirable house garments. The perfectness in fit is a striking feature. *Third floor, north room.*

3,000 Yards of Cretonnes

Remarkable clearing—On some you save a third, while others are quoted at half price.

Both foreign and domestic figured cretonnes, figured taffetas, dimities and art ticking. The patterns are adaptable to any style of decoration and suited to any color scheme. *Sixth floor, north room.*

Can be used for making bedspreads, window curtains, door hangings, table covers, loose furniture covers, chair cushions, sofa pillows, laundry bags, dresser scarfs, slipper and shoe bags, table runners, covering screens, shirt waist, skirt and utility boxes, etc. The clearing price is exceptionally low, a yard..... 22c

Housewares

Ideal flour sifters, strongly made of heavy tin, regular at about double, special for this sale.....16c

"Rival" clothes wringers, wood frame, 10-inch guaranteed rubber rolls, at.....*(Sixth floor, south room)*.....$3.08

Crumb trays and scrapers in nickel and oxidized finish, regular at much more—specially priced at.....65c

Baking dishes or serving dishes, heavily nickel plated with enameled food pan—a showing of several different styles at a saving of practically half, specially marked for quick selling at (illustrated).....$2.00

Glass rubbing surface wash boards, small size for laces and fine fabrics, special at.....25c

Potato and vegetable scoops, several sizes, special at, the choice...25c

Grape fruit knives, special...25c

Andirons and fireplace goods at a special reduction of 20% from the regular marked prices.

Imported willow clothes baskets, family size, special.....$2.00